

THE
HISTORY
OF THE GLORIOUS
Life, Reign, and Death,
Of the ILLUSTRIOUS
Queen *ELIZABETH.*

CONTAINING

An Account by what means the Reformation was promoted and established, and what Obstructions it met with: the Assistance she gave to all Protestants abroad, the several Attempts of the Papists against her Life; the Excommunications of *Rome*; Bishop *Jewel's* Challenge to the Papists; the several Victories she gained; and more particularly that in 1588; with all the other Remarkable Occurrences of that time.

By *S. C L A R K.*

The Second Edition Corrected.

To which is now added,
An Account of the many Troubles she suffered
before she came to the Crown.

Illustrated with Pictures of the most considerable
Matters, curiously Engraved on Copper Plates.

London, Printed for *H. Rhodes* next door to the *Bear Tavern*, near *Bride-lane* in *Fleet-street*, 1683.



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Y.H.a.

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TO THE READER.

Courteous Reader,

THe favourable Reception the first Edition of the Life and Reign of the Glorious Queen Elizabeth has met with in the World, the Importunities of several Friends, to add in the Second Impression a faithful Narrative of the Troubles of that ever Renowned Princess, before her coming to the Crown, has encouraged me to review it, and make such Additions in this, as will be without doubt satisfactory to all true Protestants and true English-men. Thou wilt find it a Piece as full of various Occurrences and Transactions, as can well be comprehended in so small a Volume. Thou hast here an Account of

To the Reader.

the many Persecutions she suffered both under the Reign of her Father, and that of her Sister, from her Mortal Enemies, the Blood-thirsty Papists ; and how after that, it had pleased God to shield her from all their Execrable Designs and Attempts. Being placed upon the Throne of her Ancestors, she introduced the Reformed Religion, regulating it according to the Word of God, the General Consent of the Fathers, the Practice of the Primitive Times, and the Example of such Churches as were freest from Superstition and Idolatry. Here is likewise a Relation of the several Commotions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and by what means raised and suppressed. Thou art here also entertained with a Faithful Narrative of the Supplies she gave to those of the Reformed Religion abroad, and the Courses she took to defend and promote Protestantism in the Dominions of her Neighbours ; The whole Affair of the Queen

To the Reader.

Queen of Scots is herein couched ;
the several Conspiracies of the Pa-
pists against her Life during her
Reign, inserted, and the utter De-
feat of the , so called, Invincible
Armado in Eighty Eight, repre-
sented ; with all her other Victories,
both over the French and Span-
iard ; and an Account of the Vene-
ration and Respect that the Great
Turk himself, and the most barba-
rous Princes of that time, had for
this Illustrious Queen ; with all the
other material Circumstances of her
Victorious Life and Reign : wherein,
if thou meetest with that Satisfaction
I desire thee, I shall think my Endeav-
orous well bestowed.

S. CLAR K.

THE

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF a new Book, Intituled, *The Strange and
Prodigious Religions, Customs, and Manners of
sundry Nations*. Containing, First, the rediculous
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various Changes of the *Jewish Religion*, and the
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paritions that foretold the Fall of *Jerusalem* ; as
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roasted and eat her own Child, with the Cir-
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the Doctrine of the *Turkish Alcoron* ; viz. Their
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Mahomet. As also, Remarks on the Life of *Scanderbeg*, with the many Victories he gained over the
Turks. Fourthly, the Schisms and Heresies in
the Christian Church ; being an Account of the
Blasphemies of those grand Hereticks the *Adamites*,
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pleasant Relations of the fantastical Rites both of
the Ancients and Moderns in the Celebration of
their Marriages and Solemnization of their Funer-
als, &c. Faithfully collected from Ancient and
Modern Authors ; and adorned with divers Pi-
ctures of several remarkable Passages therein. By
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street*. Price bound one Shilling.

THE

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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Life, and Glorious Reign
OF
Queen ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, the youngest Daughter of King Henry the Eighth, was born at Greenwich on the 7th day of September, 1533. Her Mother being Queen Anne Bollen the Eldest Daughter of Thomas Bollen Earl of Wiltshire, and of Elizabeth his Wife, one of the Daughters of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England. Now Anne Bollen, in her tender years, attending on Mary the French Queen, to the Court of France, was, after that Queens return, placed in the Retinue of the Duchess of Alen-

zon, where she got, in perfection, both the *French* Language and Air. She so abounded in all the Gifts of Nature, that she became the most celebrated Beauty of that Court; and returned to her own Countrey, with all those Advantages that the *French* Breeding can add to an *English* Beauty. Whereupon being admitted amongt the Queens Maids of Honor, at the Age of two and twenty years, King *Henry* being thirty eight years old, and overcome with the Excellency of her Charms, and the gracefulness of her Behaviour, endeavoured to make her his Wife, in hopes of Issue Male.

Now some time before this Ladies return from *France*, King *Henry*, being, after seventeen years Marriage, something disgusted with the Bigotry, Reservedness, and *Spanish* Gravity of Queen *Katherine*, he became very susceptible of the Doubts and Scruples that were insinuated by the Ministers of the *French* King, concerning the lawfulness of his Marriage with Queen *Katherine*, his Brother *Arthur's* Wife. The like being started by those of the Emperour, concerning the Legitimation of the Lady *Mary*, and allthese fomented by Cardinal *Wolsey*; who being disappointed of the Popedom, and the Arch-bishoprick of *Todi*

ledo, both which the Emperour had flattered his hopes with ; He resolved to promote a Divorce, for the better effecting his Revenge on the Emperour ; and the Measures he had taken with France, by proposing a Match between Henry and that King's Sister and concluding a League with the French when they were at the lowest Ebb of Fortune. In consideration of which, the English remitted unto them a Debt of 50000^l Crowns, partly accruing by some former Contracts, and partly for the payment of the Forfeiture incurred by Charles the Emperour, with which the French King had charged himself by the Capitulations.

Hereupon, the King maketh it his Request to the Pope, that he would send Delegates into England, to hear and examine this Business : To which end, the Pope appointed the Cardinals, Campeius and Wolsey : But the Pope did privily deliver a Bull to Campeius, wherein, seeming to be favourable to the Kings Request, he granted all things, in case it should happen that the Marriage contracted with Queen Katharine were declared Null, and no Marriage. But this Bull was either to be concealed or published, according to the Success of the Emperour's Affairs in Italy. Now were Questions every where started and handled, Wher-

ther it were allowed of by God's Law, for the Brother to take to Wife the Brother's Widow? And if this were forbidden by the Law of God, whether it might not be made Lawful by the Pope's Dispensation? But when several of the Universities of *Christendom*, as likewise many of the Learned men of that Age, had asserted such a Marriage to be impugnant to the Sacred Laws of both Testaments, notwithstanding the Pope's Dispensation, the King became daily more charmed with *Anne Bollen*; which being discovered by *Wolsey*, it not only cooled his Zeal in promoting the Divorce, but made him endeavour, and procure of the Bishop of *Rome*, not to confirm the Judgments of the Universities; by reason that *Anne Bollen*, being extremely addicted to the Doctrine of the Protestants, had conceived a great Aversion against him for his Pride and Ambition. Whereupon the Pope, notwithstanding the Supplications of the Prelates, Nobility, and Clergy of *England*, for the confirming, by his Apostolical Authority, what the two Universities of this Land, that of *Paris*, and several others, as well as divers Just and Learned men, had affirmed to be true, and were ready to maintain and defend, as well by Word as Writing; I say, notwithstanding such manifold Assertions,

tions; the Cause being prolonged and delayed, both at *Rome* and in *England*, without Consideration had to the King's having defended the Apostolick See by his Sword, Pen, Word and Authority, the King grows exasperated at the Court of *Rome*, and resolves to make way through all Obstacles which might stand betwixt Him and the accomplishment of his Desires; wherefore he first sends back *Campeius*, an *Alien* born, then caused *Wolsey* to be Indicted and Attainted in a *Premunire*; and not long after, by the Counsel, of *Thomas Cromwell*, (who had formerly solicited the Cardinal's Business in the Legantine Court) involves the whole Body of the Clergy in the same Crime with him. By the Instigations and Persuasions of this man, he requires the Clergy to acknowledge him for *supreme Head on Earth, of the Church of England*; nor that any new Canons or Constitutions could be made or executed, otherwise than by his Consent and Allowance. Thus, the King, being grown more confident in the Equity and Justice of his *Cause*, by the Determinations of most of the *Universities* abroad, and his own *Clergy* at home, and wanting no Encouragement from the *French King*, for the promoting of his business; he advanced *Anne Bollen* to the Honour of *Murchio-*
ness

6 *The Life and Glorious*

ness of Pembroke, took her to Wife, and gave order for her being inaugurated Queen.

By this Marriage, as we have already said, was born the Lady *Elizabeth*; at whose Christening the Lord Mayor, and his Brethren, with Forty more of the gravest and principal Citizens were commanded to attend upon the Solemnity. And shortly after the said Marriage contracted with Queen *Katharine*, was by the Authority of the Parliament judged void and incestuous, and this with Queen *Anne* lawful, and agreeable to the Word of God, the Crown to be entailed on the King's Heirs Males, to be begotten on her Body, and for default of such Issue, on the Princess *Elizabeth*; and Queen *Katharine*'s Daughter, the Lady *Mary* was declared illegitimate. An Oath was likewise devised in defence of the said Succession, and some persons executed for the refusal of that Oath. And Pope *Paul* the Third, designing to renew his Sentence against this Marriage, the States of the Realm assembled in Parliament, confirmed what the Clergy had before declared, that is, That the King was Supream Head of the Church of England, with all manner of Authority to reform Errors, Heresies, and Abuses in the same.

same. However, she had scarce been fully married three Years, then that miscarrying of a Son, the King grew extremely discontented, looking upon it as an argument of God's displeasure, as being as much offended at this second Marriage as he was at the first; and though he used all lawful Arts of Love and Endearment for the enflaming his Passion, he grew as weary of her gay and merry Humour, as he had been formerly at the Gravity and Reservedness of *Katharine*. So that falling in Love with *Jane Seymour*, one of the Queen's Maids of Honour, and a Person of extraordinary Beauty, he put in practice all the cruel Acts, that his Jealousie and Aversion to the present Queen could inspire him with, and at length, to make way for his new Passion, he caused Queen *Ann* to be brought to her Tryal, as being accused of Adultery and Incest. And being condemned, though she made so good a Defence as perswaded all the World of her Innocence, she went to the Scaffold with great Chearfulness, where were present most part of the Nobility, the Lord Mayor of *London*, with certain Aldermen, and many other Spectators: Her last Words were these, *My Honourable Lords, and the rest here assembled, I beseech you all to bear Witness with me*

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me, that I humbly submit my self to undergo the Penalty to which the Law hath sentenced me: As touching my Offences, I am sparing to speak; they are best knowne to God, and I neither blame, nor accuse any Man, but commit them wholly to him, beseeching God, that knows the Secrets of all Hearts, to have mercy on my Soul. Next, I beseech the Lord Jesus to bless and save my Sovereign and Master, the King, the noblest and mercifullest Prince that lives, whom I wish long to reign over you. He hath made me Marchioness of Pembroke, vouchsafed me to lodge in his own Bosom, higher on Earth he could not raise me; and hath done therefore well to lift me up to those blessed Innocents in Heaven. Which having uttered with a smiling and chearful Countenance, as no way frightened with the Terror of Death, she gently submitted her self to her Fate, and kneeling down on both Knees, with this short Ejaculation in her Mouth, *Lord Jesus Christ into thy Hands I commend my Soul:* With the Close of the last Syllable, the Hangman of Calice at one blow struck off her Head.

The King the very next day after, marrieth Jane Seymour, and causeth a Solemn Instrument to pass under the Seal of the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, by which the Marriage with Anne Bollen is declared null and

and void, and the Lady *Elizabeth* the only Issue of this Marriage, to be illegitimate; which Sentence was pronounced at *Lambeth* on the 17th. of *May* following, in the presence of several of the Principal Ministers, Nobility, and Clergy, and was afterwards confirmed by Authority of Parliament.

Queen *Jane* fell in labour of Prince *Edward*, and died presently after the Prince was brought into the World, who was cut out of her Womb, and succeeded his Father in his Kingdom. The King being little concerned at his Wives Death, looks out for new Amours both in *France* and *Italy*, that he might thereby procure Friends, and strengthen himself by Alliances. For that he was grown fearful of the Nobility, lest they, who had already influenced several Commotions and Rebellions at home, should likewise joyn with a Foreign Enemy; for which reason he caused several of them to be executed. He likewise put frequently to Death Religious Men, for their stiff and resolute asserting the Pope's Authority, and causeth the great, as well as he had already done the small Abbeys, to be demolished, and confiscated their Wealth to his own use which he did by reason of vicious Lives and dis-

solute Courses they led in those Religious Houses ; and he likewise causeth the Protestants to be burned as Hereticks, by a Law called the Six Articles, made against those who impugned the Doctrine of the Church of Rome, touching Transubstantiation, one kind of the Eucharist, the unmarried Life of Priests, Vows, private Mass, and Ausicular Confession. By these means, being grown terrible to his own Subjects, and being looked upon as tyrannical by Foreigners, he was both rejected by *Mary of Lorain*, Daughter to the Duke of Guise, whom he demanded in Marriage, and was Rival therein to *James King of Scotland*, and likewise by *Christiana of Denmark*, Dutchess of *Millain*, Neece to *Charles the Fifth*, who declared, that she would willingly give an Arm, but was loth to purchase with her Head the Honour and Happiness of being Queen of *England*. At length, after much difficulty, he obtained *Ann of Cleve* to Wife, while he made it his business to acquire the Friendship of the Protestants in *Germany*. But she, far from being charming, was accused of certain Female Weaknesses, and having likewise formerly been harpooned to the Duke of *Lorain's Son*, he put her away, and married *Katharine Howard*, Daughter to *Edmund Howard*, and Neece.

Neece to the Duke of *Norfolk*, whom within a Year after he caused to be beheaded, as convicted of Incontinency before Marriage, and took to Wife *Katharine Parr*, the Daughter of a Knight, whom he left a second time a Widow.

And now, finding that the Intemperance of his Youth had much decayed his Body, and being enraged against the *French*, for that they had under-hand given Aid to the *Scots* against the *English*, he made a League with the Emparour *Charles*, against the Most Christian King; thereupon designing to invade *France*; and thought convenient to settle first the Succession: to which end he proposed to the two Houses of Parliament, that if he, and his Son, Prince *Edward*, should decease without issue, first, the Lady *Mary*; and if she should fail of Issue, then the Lady *Elizabeth* should succeed to the Crown. But in case all these should die without Issue, that then the Crown of *England* should be devolved upon those, whom he should assign it to, either by his Letters Patents, or by his last Will and Testament; which was unanimously agreed to and enacted, upon pain of high Treason. After his Return home from the taking of *Bulloign*, finding his Exchequer drained by that Expedition, and England distract-

distracted through the new Opinions that daily arose, and the People dissatisfied to see the Wealth of the Land exhausted to so little advantage ; their Ancient Structures demolished, the Blood of the Nobility and others, both Papists and Protestants, promiscuously spilt, and the Country incumbered with a *Scottish War* : taking all these Circumstances to Heart, and being grown extraordinary corpulent, he died of a virulent Inflammation in his Leg, in the beginning of the Year 1547.

He was succeeded by Prince *Edward* his Son, though not fully ten years old, of whose Person the Earl of *Hatford*, his Uncle, was made Governor, and Protector of the Kingdom, until he should have attained the Age of Eighteen Years ; and as such was proclaimed in all parts of *London*. It was under his happy Government that the *English* gained a great Victory over the *Scots*, whilst they were demanding with Sword in hand, the performance of a Treaty, touching a Match between King *Edward*, and *Mary Queen of Scotland* : The severe Law of the Six Articles and others were repealed, that were made by *Henry the Eighth* against the Protestants : thefe for abolishing the Pope's Authority are contined, the Mass is abrogated, Im-

ges are taken out of Churches, the Books of both Testaments printed in English, Divine Service celebrated in the same Tongue, and both kinds ministred in the Sacraments. At which, the *Romanists* being enraged, they put in practice all their Arts for the making a stop to such fair beginnings, caused Dissentions to be sowed amongst the Nobility; and thereby the loss of several considerable Places both in France and Scotland, promoted Tumults, Factions, debasing of Money, and all other things that might stir up the People to Rebellion, procured the Protector to be accused, condemned, and beheaded, for Felony, and at length removed the King himself, by an untimely Death, whether by Poyson or otherwise is uncertain, apprehending and hating him for his extraordinary Virtues, which much surpassed what could have been expected from his tender years.

During these sad Occurrences, the Duke of Northumberland, being found by the *Papists* to be the fittest Instrument for the effecting their Designs, as being of their own Religion, under a *Protestant* Mask, they made Use of him for the bringing about their Ends, by sowing Distraction in the Nation, by setting the Protector and his Brother Thomas Seymour at variance, which he

he effected, through a Female Emulation between the Dutchess of *Somerset*, the Protector's Wife, and the Queen Dowager, the Wife of *Thomas*. And amongst other Articles of High Treason that were laid to *Thomas* his charge, was that of intending to seize the King, and of taking the Lady *Elizabeth*, the King's Sister, to Wife. But she, being wholly ignorant of this business, and freeing her self from all suspicion, and advancing towards a mature Age, she was not only extremely beloved by the King her Brother (who never call'd her by any other Name than his sweet Sister Temperance) but likewise by the Nobility, and the whole Nation in general.

King *Edward*, by the Practices of the Duke of *Northumberland*, having declared the Lady *Jane Gray* for his Successor, she was immediately after his Decease publickly proclaimed Queen of *England*: and for the maintaining her in that Degree, pretensions were put forward; as first, the Invalidity of the Lady *Mary's* and *Elizabeth's* Mother's Marriage; both being made void by Legal Sentences of Divorce, and those Divorces ratified by Acts of Parliament, which Acts of the Lady *Mary's* and Lady *Elizabeth's* Illegitimation, were never duly repealed: (notwithstanding that the King their Father

ther had by the same Act declared, that they should succeed in order after *Edward* the Sixth, in case he failed of Issue.) Secondly, it was pretended, that these two Sisters, being but of half Blood to the Deceased King, (admitting them to have been born in lawful Wedlock) were not in a capacity by the Common Law to be Heirs unto him, or to succeed in any part of that Inheritance, which came unto him by his Father. Now the Lady *Jane's* Mother, being the Lady *Frances*, Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs of *Charles Brandon*, the late Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Mary* his Wife, Queen Dowager to *Lewis* the Twelfth of *France*, and youngest Daughter to King *Henry* the Seventh, Grand father to King *Edward*, now deceased: Now, I say, the Lady *Frances*, her Mother, might seem both by the Law of Nature and the Right of Succession, to have precedence in Title before her, yet she received no injury, because she was willing to pass by all her personal Claims for the Preferment of her Daughter. It was also given out, that *Henry* the Eighth, by his last Will and Testament, conveyed the Title of the Crown to the Lady *Jane Gray*: and moreover, Politick Reasons and Pretexts were used, as that there was an unavoidable danger of reducing this Kingdom under the Vassalage and

and Servitude of the Bishop of *Rome*, in case either of the King's two Sisters should marry with a Foreign Prince of that Religion, or otherwise of themselves revoke the Bishop of *Rome*'s Authority, and subject the *English* to a *Popish* Yoke.

But, through the extraordinary Affection the Nobility and Commons had for the Daughters of King *Henry* the 8th, this great Storm was dispersed within the space of twenty days, to the fatal End of the Duke of *Northumberland*, and the Lady *Jane*: and the Lady *Mary* was proclaimed Queen throughout all *England*. And at her coming to *London* with an Army, the Lady *Elizabeth* met her with five hundred Horse, (notwithstanding the offers that had been made her by the Duke, of a vast Sum of money, and certain Lands, if she would resign her Title to the Crown) left she should fail her Sisters, and her own Cause, which was then in hand.

And at Queen *Mary*'s Cavalcade from the Tower of *London*, through the City, to her Palace at *Westminster*, the Lady *Elizabeth*, to whom she yet shewed a pleasant and gracious Countenance; rode in a Chariot next after her, drawn with six Horses trapt in Cloath of Silver; the Chariot being covered with the same. Wherein fate, only

to accompany her, the Lady Anne of Cleve.

Queen Mary caused, in the first Parliament that she held, *Guilford, Dudley, and the Lady Jane*, his Wife, lately proclaimed Queen, to be Arraigned and Convicted of Treason. As for the Lady Jane, how unwilling she was to take the Imperial Dignity upon her, doth appear by this Letter following, sent to her Father a little before her Death.

Father,

ALthough it hath pleased God to hasten my Death by you, by whom my Life should rather have been lengthened; yet I can so patiently take it, that I yield God more hearty thanks for shortning my woful days, than if all the World had been given into my possession, with Life lengthened at my own Will. And albeit, I am very well assured of your Impatient Dolours, redoubled many ways, both in bewailing our own Woe, and especially as I am informed (my woful Estate.) Yet my Dear Father, (if I may without offence, rejoice in my own mishap) herein I may account my self blessed, that washing my hands with the Innocence of my Fact, my guiltless Blood may cry before the Lord, Mercy to the Innocent. And yet though I must needs acknowledge, that being

ing constrained, and as you know well enough, continually assayed ; yet in taking upon me, I seemed to consent, and therein grievously offend-ed the Queen and her Law's. Yet I do assu-reddly trust, that this my offence towards God, is so much the less, in that being brought into Royal Estate, as I was, my enforced Honour never mingled with mine innocent heart : And thus good Father I have opened unto you the State wherein I presently stand, my Death at hand, although to you perhaps it may seem no-ful ; yet to me there is nothing that can be more welcome than from this vale of Misery, to aspire to that Heavenly Throne of all Joy and Pleasure, with Christ my Saviour, in whose stedfast Faith (if it may be lawful for the Daughter so to write to the Father) the Lord that hitherto strengthned you, continue to keep you, that at last we may meet in Heaven with the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. I am

Your Obedient Daughter till Death,

Jane Dudley.

And soon after this was Executed ; she dy-ing with all the Devotion and Piety imaginable, and much lamented by the Pro-te-stants.

Queen

Queen Mary caused all those Acts also to be repealed, that had been made against the Marriage of Queen Katharine, her Mother, and King Henry the 8th, and the Marriage was judged to be agreeable to the Laws of God, and to all intents valid and available. The same Form also of Religion, and Service of God, and Administration of the Sacraments, which had been in use at the Death of Henry the 8th, were re-established ; however, without any acknowledgment or mention at all of the Pope's Authority ; notwithstanding all the Efforts of the Queen and Cardinal Pool : for the Parliament were very unwilling to admit and acknowledge the Authority of the Bishop of Rome, which was now shaken off. Neither would they suffer that the Queen should lay down the Title of Supreme Head of the Church of England, unto which most of the Nobility, Bishops, and Commons, had sworn to Henry the 8th, his Heirs and Successors. But the Queen was very desirous to lay down this Title, as believing that her Pretensions to the Crown had no better Foundation than the Authority of the Bishop of Rome ; who had maintained her Cause, after that her Father had procured her to be declared Illegitimate. And indeed, at this time, the apprehensions of the English were so

so great of Popery, and of being inflaved by its means, and by the Match that was concluded with *Philip*, to the Yoke of *Spain*, as that it caused some to break out into Rebellion, as *Wyat* and others.

But notwithstanding the Papists had got their Will, by procuring, after much Opposition, the *Roman Religion* to be re-established in the Kingdom, by authority of Parliament, and those Acts to be repealed that had been made against the See of *Rome*, in the time of *Henry the Eighth*, and *Edward the Sixth*; yet there being no Issue to be expected from the Queen; seeing she was Forty years old, weak and infirm, they stood in fear of the Lady *Elizabeth*, who had gained the hearts of all the Nation, by her Loyal and prudent Conduct, being the Admiration of her Age, both for her Beauty, and the Qualities of her Mind, and was so indefatigable in Study, that before she had attained to the Age of Seventeen years, she had acquired, to perfection, both *Greek*, *Latin*, and other ancient Languages, and *French*, *Italian*, and other modern Tongues; and had likewise gained all other Accomplishments that are necessary to the composing a perfect Princess. Thus, being looked upon as a Miracle of Learning and Prudence, as well by Foreigners

reigners as the *English*, the Papists were sensible how much it was their Interest to remove out of the way, a Prince, who seemed threatening the Fall of their Superstitions here in *England*: they used all their arts to dispose Queen *Mary* to take away her Life; which the Queen refused to do, notwithstanding they would have persuaded her, that she was obliged to do every thing, though never so unjust, that was requisite and necessary for the promoting and settling the Catholick Religion: and Sir *Thomas Wyatt*, Sir *Peter Carew*, and others, having stirred up some Commotions, the Papists most maliciously set Rumors on foot, that the Lady *Elizabeth* did countenance, and was privy to those Tumults, and that she was to be married to the Earl of *Devonshire*. Hereupon they caused her to be put into Prison, and notwithstanding, they would have forced several of the Tumultaries, by Torture, to have declared her accessory to their Rising; yet, the Rack was not able to make them wrong her Innocence; and such as had seemingly accused her, in hopes of Advantage, cleared her at the time of their Execution.

Never-

Nevertheless, this did not make the Papists desist from insinuating Umbrages and Jealousies into the Queen, of the Lady Elizabeth's having been privy to the several late Risings and Tumults ; and these suspitions being foimented by *Gardiner* and his Instruments, a strict Commission was then sent down to *Achridge*, where she then so-journed, to have her with all speed removed from thence, and brought up to *London*, there to answer to all such criminal Articles as should be objected against her.

This Charge was committed to several Councillors of State, and for the better accomplishment of the Service, they had attending on them a Guard of two hundred and fifty Horsemen.

The Princess at that time was so dangerously ill, that her Servants despaired of her Life : It was late in the Evening when her Servants brought her word, that her House was beset with considerable Forces, who, before she could imagine what should be the occasion of their coming, first rusht into the House, and then most uncivilly and rudely into her Chamber, notwithstanding all the Representations of her Servants, of the unreasonableness of the time and of the injury it might do her in the weak condition she was in. I say, they unmannerly

mannerly pressed in, at which sight she was moved, and told them that she was not well pleased with their uncivil intrusion; then they by her low and faint Speech perceiving her debility and weakness of Body, desired her Graces Pardon; and told her they were sorry to find such Infirmitie upon her, especially since it was the Queens express pleasure, that the seventh of that present Month, she must appear before her Majesty, at her Court near *Westminster*; to whom she answered, That the Queen had not a Subject in the whole Kingdom more ready or willing to tender their Service or Loyalty to her Highness, than her self; yet hoped with all, in regard of her present disability, they who were eye-witnesses of her weak estate, might in their own Charity and goodness dispence with their extremity of hast; but the hast was such, and the extremity so great, that their Commission was to bring her either alive or dead. A very severe Commission, replied she, hereupon they consulted with her Physitians, charging them on their Allegiance to resolve them, Whether she might be removed thence without imminent peril of her Life? upon Conference together, they returned answer, That she might undergo that Journey without Death, though not without great danger;

ger; her infirmity being hazardous, but not Mortal: Their Opinions thus delivered, they told Her Grace that she must of necessity prepare her self for the morrows Journey, and withal, that the Queen out of her great favour and care, had sent her one Letter; at which words she raised her self upon her Pillow, expressing her acknowledgments to the Queen for such thanks and favour extended towards her, telling them, That she would contend with Death to render her Life before her Majesty, and with that small strength she had, be ready for them in the Morning, intreating them to take such slender Provision as her house at such a time could afford, and after many other endearing Expressions, she bid them good Night. Whereupon they withdrew, and set a strong Watch upon the House, then went to Supper, and after that to Bed.

The next morning by break of day she was mounted into her Litter, the People all along her Journey, seeing her Prisoner with so strong a Guard upon her, commiserated her Condition, and bewailed her in Sighs and Tears, and at length arrived at London after several days Journey in a very weak Condition, and was brought to Court, where she remained full fourteen days in a Chamber

Chamber, altogether solitary and comfortless, not so much as suffer'd to see, much less to speak with any Friend, unless it were those Officers who attended at the Door of her Lodgings : She had no Comforter, but her innocence ; no Companion, but her Book. Thus she remained a sorrowful and dejected Prisoner, in the hands of spleenful and potent Adversaries, brought into so streight an Exigent, either to forsake her Faith, or else to fall under the merciless Cruelty of such as sought her destruction.

At length she was convened before the Council, where the Bishop of *Winchester*, her Mortal Enemy sate as President : being come before them, and offering to kneel, the Earl of *Suffolk* would by no means suffer her. *Gardiner* the Bishop of *Winchester* fell to reprove her in very bitter terms, as if she were already convicted of having had a Hand in *Wyat's* Rebellion, to whom she mildly answered with a modest Protestation, That she never had the least knowledge of his Practices and Proceedings : for proof whereof, (said she) when *Wyat* at his Death, was by some malicious Enemies of mine, demanded whether I was any way knowing or accessory to his Insurrection, even at the parting of Life

and Body, having prepared his Soul for Heaven, when no dissimulation can be so much as suspected, even then he pronounced me guiltless, and several others who were executed for the like Crimes, cleared me in the same condition. And thus, notwithstanding all the Artifices they used to treason her, she answered so distinctly to every particular, that they could not take hold of the least Circumstance, whereby they might any way strengthen their Accusation : which *Gardiner* perceiving, told her, that it would be the safest course to submit her self to the Queen, and to crave pardon of her Gracious Majesty. Whereunto she answered, That Submission confess a Crime, and Pardon belong'd to a Delinquent, either of which being prov'd by her, she would then, and not till then make use of his Graces Counsel. *Gardiner* told her she should hear more anon, retiring with the rest of the Lords to know the Queens further pleasure. They being gone, she left alone, without either Servant to attend her, or Friend to cheer her began to reflect on all the Vanity and Pageantry of this World ; and in the mid of that Contemplation *Gardiner* and the rest entered the Chamber, and told her, that way her Majesties Pleasure, she instanti

instantly he conveyed to the Tower; that her Houlhold was dissolved, and all her Servants discharged, except her Gentleman Usher, three Gentlewomen, and two Grooms; and that for her Guard, two hundred Northern White-Coats were appointed that night to Watch about her Lodging, and early in the morning, to see her safely delivered into the Custody of the Lieutenant of the Tower: The very name of Tower struck a deep horror into her, insomuch, that the chearful Blood forsaking her fresh Cheeks, left nothing but ashy Paleness in her Visage; she spake these words; *Alas my Lords, how comes it it that I have incensed my Sister and Sovereign? If it be held to either criminal or capital, to be Daughter to King Henry, Sister to King Edward, of Sacred Memory, or to be next in Blood to the Queen, I may then perhaps as well incur the Severity of Censure, as the Rigour of Sentence; but otherwise I here protest before Heaven and you, I never either in Act or Thought have as yet trespassed against her Majesty, whose pleasure if it be so, that I must be confined, and my Liberty restrained, my humble Suit is unto you, to be Petitioners on my behalf unto her Majesty, that I may be sent unto some other place less notorious; that being a Prison for Traitors*

and Malefactors in the highest Degree. The Earl of *Sussex* presently replied, That her Request was both just and reasonable, desiring the rest of the Lords to joyn with him on her behalf: whereupon the Bishop of *Winchester* cut him off, and told him, that it was the Queens absolute Command, and her pleasure was unalterable; when, after a little Pawse, Well, said she, *Injury is but the tryal of our Patience, Troubles are only Instruction to teach us Wisdom;* by the one, *Falshood from Faith may be perceived;* by the other, *true Friends from Traytors may easily be discerned:* *hard things may be mollified,* *crooked things streightned;* *a Rock will in time relent,* and *Troy, though it stands out long, it yields at last:* *Whilst there is a Sun to set, I will not dispair of a good Issue.* And with these words they all left her.

That Night being spent in pious Devotion, the next day following two Lords brought word, that she must instantly to the Tower, and that the Barge was ready at the Stairs to convey her thither; for, said one of them, *The Tide will stay for no Body.* Upon which she humbly besought them, that she might only have the Freedom of one Tide more; and that they would solicite the Queen for so small a Favour;

Favour; whereunto he very churlishly replied, that it was a thing by no possible means to be granted. Then she desired, that she might write unto the Queen; which he would not admit; but the Earl of Suff^x being the other that was sent from the Queen, kneeled unto her, kiss'd her hand, and said, That upon his own apperil, she should not only have the Liberty to write, but as he was a true man unto God and his Prince, he would deliver her Letter unto the Queens own Hands, and bring an Answer of the same whatsoever came there-
ef. By these means the Tide being past, they repaired the next day unto her Lodging again, and desired her to prepare her self, for that it was the latest Hour of her Liberty, and she must to the Barge present-
ly; whereunto she answered, *The Lord's Will be done, since it is her Highnesses Plea-
sure, I am therewith very well contented.* Pas-
sing through the Garden and the Guard'to the Water, she looked back to every Win-
dow, and seeing none whose looks might seem to compassionate her afflictions, said thus, *I wonder whither the Nobility intends to lead me, being a Princess, and of the Royal Blood of England? Alas, why, being an harmless innocent Woman, am I thus hurried to Captivity: The Lord of Heaven knows whi-*

ther, for I my self do not. Great haste was made to see her safe in the Barge, and much Care to have her pass by London unseen, which was the occasion that both she and they were engaged in remarkable Dangers, the Tide being young, the Barge-men feared to shoot the Bridge, but being forced to it against their Wills, the Stern struck against one of the Arches, and wanting Water grated against the Channel, with great hazard of being overturned, but God in his Mercy preserved her to a fairer Fortune. She was landed at the Tower Stairs, the same intended for Traitors. Loath she was to have gone on Shoar there, laying open her Innocent and Loyal Behaviour, both towards the Queen and prelent State; but being cut short by the churlish Reply of one who was her Convoy, she went a-Shoar, and stept short into the Water, uttering these Words: *I speak it before thee, O God, having no Friend but thee in whom to put my Confidence, here landeth as true a Subject, being Prisoner, as ever landed at these Stairs, since Julius Cæsar laid the first Foundation of this Structure.* Well, if it prove so, said one of the Lords, it will be the better for you. As she passed along, the Warders, then attending, bade God bless her Grace, for which some were rebuked in words, others by a Mulct in the Purse. She

She was then delivered to the charge of the Constable of the Tower, who received her as his Prisoner, and told her, that he would shew her to her Lodgings ; but she being faint, began to complain : The good Earl of *Sussex* seeing her colour began to fail, and she ready to sink under his Arms, call'd for a Chair, but the Constable would not suffer it to be brought ; then she sat down upon a fair stone; at which time there fell a great shower of Rain, the Heavens themselves so seem'd to weep at such inhumane usage. *Sussex* offered to cast his Cloak about her, but she by no means would admit it ; then the Lieutenant entreated her to withdraw her self from the violence of the Storm into some shelter ; unto whom she answered, *I had better to sit here than in a worser place, for God knoweth, not I, whether you intend to lead me.*

Being lock'd and bolted in her Lodgings with some of her Servants, she was much daunted and perplexed, but called to her Gentlewoman for her Book, desiring God not to suffer her to lay her Foundation upon the Sands, but upon the Rock, whereby all the blasts of blustering Weather might not prevail against her ; whereunto she added, *The skill of a Pilot is unknown, but in a Tempest, the valour of a Captain is unseen, but in*

a Battel, and the worth of a Christian is unknown but in tryal and temptation : this earthly Globe, O Lord, is but a Theatre on which thou hast placed us, to get some proof from hence of our sufficiency. Death will assail us, the World will entice us, the Flesh will seek to betray us, and the Devil ready to devour us; but all this and much more shall never deject my Spirits, for thou O King of Kings, art my Spectator, and thy Son Christ my Saviour Jesus, hath already undergone these tryals for my encouragement; I will therefore come boldly to the Throne of Grace, there it is, I am sure, that I shall find comfort in this time of need ; though an Hoast shou'd encamp against me, my heart shall not fear ; though War shou'd rise against me, in this will I be confident, thou Lord art my light and my Salvation, whom shall I fear ? thou Lord art the strength of my Life, of whom shall I be afraid.

Two days after Gardiner making use of the Queens Name and Authority, caused Mass to be intorcedly sung and said before her, which seemed to be the greatest tryal she had, till that time indured ; but necessity having no Law, she was forced to give way to it, and in that extremity swallow'd down this bitter potion of indignity. Then that same Gardiner, with several others of the Council, came to have a second Examination

tion of her, confronting against her one S.^r James Crofts, then also a Prisoner in the Tower, pretending, that she had with him contriv'd her removal to Dunnington Castle, on purpose for the carrying on some ill design against the Queen and State. At the first she was somewhat amazed, not rememb'reing she had any such house; but having recollect'd her self, *I do remember, my Honourable Lords, that I have such a House, but methinks you do me great injury, thus to press, examine, and produce every petymean Prisoner against me; if they have been Delinquents, and done ill, let them at their own Peril answer it, but neither number me nor joyn me with such Malefactors and Offenders;* as touching my remove to Dunnington, my Officers, and you Sir James Crofts, being then present, can well testify, whether any rash or unbecoming word did at that time pass my Lips, which might not have well become a faithful and loyal Subject: But what is all this to the purpose (my Lords?) Might I not without offence go to my House at all times, when I best pleased. Which was by them granted; but after a cunning and pumping manner, She told them, *You left me very narrowly, but you can do no more unto me, then God in His Divine Providence hath appointed, and to him only will I direct my Prayers to forgive you all.* Where-

upon Sir James Crofts kneeling, took God to Witness, that he never knew any thing by her worthy of the least suspicion. Nevertheless though there appeared not the least probability of any thought against her Sovereign and the State, yet she was still continued in the Tower, with that severity and strictness, that the Constable would not suffer her own Servants to carry up her Diet, but put it into the hands of rude and unmannerly Souldiers, neither would he suffer her own Cooks to dress her Dyet. But the Lord Shandois one of her Keepers, moved the Lords of the Council on her behalf, and by his only Intercession, she had the freedom of the Queens Lodgings, and liberty to open the Casement to take in the ayr, which before that time could by no means be possibly granted.

But shortly after, a Warrant came down under Seal for her Execution; Gardiner was the only inventor of the Engine, but the Constable had the honour of her Delivery; for he no sooner received the Warrant, but mistrusting false play, presently made hast to the Queen. She was no sooner informed, but renounced the least knowledge thereof, called Gardiner and others whom she suspected, before her; blamed them for their inhumane usage of her, and took advice for her

her better security. And thus were those wicked *Papists* Devices prevented.

Hereupon the Constable of the Tower was discharged from the fair Lady *Elizabeth*, and she removed to *Woodstock*, under the Conduct and Charge of Sir *Henry Benningfield*, who had others joyned in Commission with him, and a hundred Northern Blew-Coats to attend them. At the first sight of this Sir *Henry*, she suddenly started back, and called to one of the Lords privately, demanding of him, whether the Scaffold were yet standing, whereon the innocent Lady *Jane* had not long before suffered? He resolv'd her, that upon his honour it was quite taken down, and that no Memorial thereof was now remaining: Then she beckoned another Noble-man unto her, and asked him what Sir *Henry* was, and that if a private Murder were Committed to his Charge, whether he had not the Conscience to perform it; to which being told, that though he was a Man in favour both with the Queen and the Chancellour, yet that she would undoubtedlly find him better qualifiyed than she suppos'd, both of a sticer Conscience, and more Christian-like condition. *It is well* (said she) if it prove so.

In the way from the Tower to *Woodstock*, she lay the first Night at *Richmond*, whither she was no sooner come, but the Sou'diers were placed about her, and all her Servants billited in by and cut-hoses, which she perceiving, called her Gentleman Usher fearfully unto her, and all the rest of hers to pray for her, for she doubted that Night to be there murthered, and that she had no hope to survive that morning, and then fell into these Holy Meditations ; *Be merciful unto me, O God, be merciful unto me, for my Soul trusteth in thee ; yea in the shadow of thy Wings will I make my refuge, until these Calamities be overpast.* But God not suffering the Develish Papists to execute their barbarous Practices upon her, she was carryed on from thence, the Country People flocking from all parts on the Road to see, admire, and blesse her ; and amongst the rest, such Servants of hers as the Court had cashier'd, who requesting of her Grace, that she would vouchsafe to resolve them whither she was carried ; She gave them an Answer in these two words, *As a Sheep to the Slaug-
ter.*

Being come to *Woodstock* she was no sooner entred there, than that she was locked and bolted up as formerly in the Tower. Here her Fears grew greater, and her Li-
berty,

berty less, her Lodgings the meanest and coursest about the House, night and day guarded with rude and uncivil Souldiers ; besides the Keeper of the House was reputed a notorious Ruffian, of an evil conditioned Life, one that waited his opportunity to deprive her of hers ; and being encouraged by some great ones then at Court made divers Attempts ; but by the immediate Hand of God was still prevented. She also once ran great danger of being burned in her Bed ; for Fire was set on purpose to her Lodging to have consumed her ; but being espied by a worthy Knight in Oxfordshire, to flame through the Boards of her Chamber, was presently extinguished ; and this was at that time when the whole Kingdom was then enflamed with Bonfires of God's Saints. Then was Fire in the Center, Fire all over the Circumference, Fire at home, Fire abroad, Fire in her private Chamber, Fire all over the Kingdom. What a dangerous Exigent were the Protestants then in, when her Life, in whom next after God all their hopes consisted, was thus assaulted.

Not long after the Lady *Elizabeth* fell sick, which the Queen no sooner heard of, but she sent Dr. *Oweon*, and Dr. *Wandye* to visit her, who by the Application of several

veral Remedies, effected her Recovery; and then they returning to Court, made a large Report, both to the Queen and Council, of her humble Behaviour and Allegiance towards them.

Now again endeavours were used to persuade her to make her Submission to the Queen, and beg her Pardon; which she absolutely waved doing, saying That would be the way to accuse her self, and acknowledge her self a Criminal, wheras all her Actions had been and were so far from being so, that she had never entertained a Thought of ill to her Sovereign.

Then Consults were held how to dispose of the Lady Elizabeth. The *Spaniards* were for her being married to a Stranger, and to be sent out of the Land: But one Lord, and *Gardiner* resolved upon a more speedy Course. The one said, That the King would never have any quiet Government in *England*, till her Head were struck off from her Shoulders. The other, My Lords, *We have but all this while been stripping off the Leaves, and now and then lopped a Branch; but till such time as we strike at the Root of Heresie* (meaning the Lady Elizabeth) *nothing to purpose can be effected.* God forbid, replied the *Spaniards*, that our King and Master should once conceive

ceive a thought to consent to such a Mischief.

Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, her Keeper, having Orders to repair to Court, had left strict Command, that none shall be admitted to speak to the Lady *Elizabeth* during his Absence, in which time one *Basset*, a Gentleman, and great Favourite to the Bishop of *Winchester*, came to *Blandenbridge*, a Mile distant from *Woodstock*, where met him twenty Men well appointed, and secretly armed in Privy Coats. From thence they came to the House, earnestly desiring to speak to the Prince's about serious and important Affairs: But by God's great Providence, Sir *Henry*, her Keeper, had left so strict a Charge behind him, that no living Soul might have Access unto her upon what Occasion soever till his Return: So that by the means of her very Enemies, her Enemies Bloody Enterprize was utterly disappointed.

King *Philip* taking Commiseration of the mournful Life she led, obtained of the Queen she should be sent for to Court, which was accordingly performed; tho on the way she was treated with all the Rigour, Cruelty, and Barbarity imaginable by her Keepers; But after a long Confinement after her Arrival there, she at length obtained a Conference.

ference with her mortal Enemies, the Bishop of *Winchester*, the Lords of *Arundel*, and *Shrewsbury*, and Secretary Peter, and made to them the following *Harangue*, " My Ho-
" norable Lords, I am glad with all my
" Heart to see your Faces : for methinks I
" have been kept a great while from you
" desolately alone, committed to the hands
" of a strict Keeper : my humble Request
" is to all your Lordships, that you would
" be the happy Instruments of my further
" Enlargement. It is not unknown unto
" you what I have suffered now a long
" time. I beseech you therefore to take me
" into your loving Consideration. The
Bishop of *Winchester* kneeling down, replied
thus, " Let me request your Grace but to
" submit your self to the Queen, and then
" I doubt not but thrt you shall presently
" enjoy a happy Issue of your Desires. No
(said she) Rather than I will do so, I will
lie in Prison all the days of my life : If e-
ver I have offended her Majesty in Thought,
Word or Deed, then not Mercy, but the
Law is what I desire: If I yield, I should
then speak against my self, confess a Fault
which was never on my part intended, by
Occasion whereof the King and Queen may
then justly conceive an ill opinion of me. No,
no, my Lords, it were much better for me to
lie.

lie in Prison for the Truth, than to be at liberty, and suspected by my Prince : She had no sooner uttered these words, but they all departed, promising to declare her Mind to the Queen.

On the next day, the Bishop of *Winchester* came unto her again, and kneeling on his Knees, declared, That the Queen wondred she should so stoutly stand out, not confessing to have offended ; so that it should seem the Queens Majesty had wrongfully imprisoned her. *No, said she, I ne'er had any such thought : it may please her Majesty to punish me as she thinketh good.* Well, replied he, her Majesty willed me to tell you, that you must tell another tale before you are set at Liberty. Alas, said she, I had rather be here in Custody with Honesty and Truth, than abroad at Liberty, suspected by my Prince ; and this that I have said, I will stand to : for I never belye myself. Why then, said he, your Grace hath the Advantage of me, and the rest of the Lords for your long and wrong Imprisonment. What Advantage I have (said she) God and your own Conscience can best tell ; and here before him I speek it, for that dealing which I have had amongst you, I seek no Remedy, but pray that God may forgive you all. *Amen, Amen,* said he,

he, and then departed. Several Days after this she was continued lock'd up in her Lodgings, without being suffered to see any of her Friends. Yet at last after many Letters written, long Suit, great Friends, and especially the Mediation of King Philip, she was admitted to the Queen's Presence, whose Face in two Years and more she had not seen. Her Grace about ten a Clock at Night was sent for into the Presence, the suddenness of the Message did somewhat daunt her, especially, being at that time of the Night, whereupon she entreated those who were about her to pray for her, and then with the constancy of her former Resolution, she went towards the Presence, where being entred, finding her Majesty sitting in the Chair of State, after three Congies, she humbly fell down upon her Knees, praying for the Health, long Life, and Preservation of her Majesty, protesting her Truth and Loyalty towards her Person, notwithstanding what had been maliciously suggested to the contrary. Whereunto the Queen sharply answered, *Then you will not confess your self to be a Delinquent, I see, but stand peremptorily upon your Truth and Innocence, I pray God they may so fall out; If not (replied the Princess) I neither require Favour nor Pardon at your Majesty's Hands.*

Hands. Well (said the Queen) then you stand so stiffly upon your Faith and Loyalty, that you suppose your self to have been wrongfully punish'd and imprison'd. I cannot (said she) nor must not say so to you : Why then belike (said the Queen) you will report it to others , not so (replied the good Lady) I have born and must bear the burthen my self, and if I may but enjoy your Majesty's good Opinion of me, I shall be the better enabled to bear it still; and I pray God when I shall cease to be one of your Majesty's truest and loyal Subjects that then I may cease to be at all : The Queen only replied in Spanish, *Dios lo sabé*, that is, *God knoweth it* ; and so turning aside, left her to be conveyed to her former Custody.

King Phillip, having, unknown to the Queen, placed himself behind the Hangings, finding by their Discourse the Princesses Innocence and Loyalty, so prevailed with the Queen, obtained she should be delivered into the Custody of her Friends, with whom she went down into the Countrey.

But, the Papists having got that Princess into Prison, they were so far from putting an End to their Persecutions, notwithstanding her Innocence, that they used her with-

all

all the Barbarity imaginable : Insomuch that the *French* and *Danish* Kings thought it convenient to comfort her, by making her great Offers, Promises of doing all that lay in their Power, in her Behalf. But this did but the more inflame the Rage of her Popish Enemies, who were resolved to take away her Life, either by accusing her of High Treason, or of Heresie ; Hereupon, they forced her to hear Divine Service, after their Superstitious manner, and to go likewise to Confession ; yet, Cardinal *Poole*, *Bonner*, and others of the Bishops, were not satisfied with this severe and cruel Treatment, but declared, that it was requisite she should dye, for the Security of the Catholick Religion ; insomuch, that this harsh Usage moved the *Spaniard* himself to pitty, and King *Philip* Queen *Mary's* Husband, interceeded in her Favour, and admiring her extraordinary Virtues, would have marryed her to his Son *Charles*, or, as others say, deligned her for himself, maugre the different Principles of Religion. And, for this Reason, he broke off the Proposals that were made for the marrying her to *Emanuel Philibet* Duke of *Savoy*. However, he was not able to gain her for his Son, finding that the People of *England* would never permit, that the next Heir of the Crown should be sent out of the

King-

Kingdom. In the mean time, Queen Mary's Hatred daily increasing against her Sister Elizabeth, this Lady's Ruine must have been certain, had not it pleased God to divert the thoughts of it, by the War that Queen Mary declared against France, in favour of her Husband Philip.

During this War, and the Scots Excursions into England, Calice, and several other considerable Places being lost, and the Queen finding her self neglected, laid all these things so to heart, and having lain languishing under a Tempany and six Months Fever, which then raged over all the Land, she departed this Life on the 17th of November 1558. having reigned five Years and four Months.

During her Reign, there are said to have perished by the Flames, five Bishops, twenty one Divines, eight Gentlemen, eighty four Artificers, one hundred Husbandmen, Servants and Labourers, twenty six Wives, twenty Widows, nine Virgins, two Boys, and two Infants, the one springing out of the Mothers Womb as she was at the Stake, and most inhumanely flung into the Fire in the very Birth ; Besides several others that were whipped to death, perished in Prisons, and others that were condemned for their Faith, and lay ready for Execution, if they had

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had not been delivered by the seasonable Death of Queen *Mary*, and the auspicious Entrance of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Elizabeth, the only Child then living of King *Henry the Eighth*, succeeded her Sister in the Throne, on the 17th of November, 1558. And a Parliament having been convened some time before Queen *Mary's* Death, after her Dissolution had been for some hours concealed, the News thereof was carried to the Lords, then sitting in the House of Peers, who, after a short Debate amongst themselves, sent a Message to the Speaker of the House of Commons, desiring him and all the Members of that House to come immediately to them; And they being come, *Heath* Arch-bishop of *York*, and *Lord Chancellor of England*, signifi'd unto them, that the Lord had been pleased to take to his Mercy the late Queen *Mary*, that by Right of Succession the Crown did belong to the Princess *Elizabeth*, and that therefore they were desired to concur in the proclaiming the new Queen, with all possible Expedition; which being unanimously agreed to, by the House of Commons, she was incontinently proclaimed Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, *Defendress of the Faith*, in the Palace-yard of *Westminster*, in the presence

presence of the Lords and Commons, and presently after, in *Cheapside*, in the Presence of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Principal Citizens, with great Acclamations, and extraordinary Joy of the People.

It was not long before some of the Lords brought her the news of her Sisters Death, with the General Acknowledgment of her just Title to the Crown. Whereupon she prepared to remove from *Hatfield*, where she had been under Confinement, and set forward with a splendid and Royal Train for *London*, being met all along upon the way by the Nobles, Bishops, and Crowds of others, to all whom she made so affable a Reception, as confirmed the General Opinion of her benign Disposition.

The First Publick Testimony she gave of her Discretion after her coming to the Crown, being then twenty five years old, was the Choice she made of a Council, picking out such of Queen *Mary's* Council, as were well known to be able Men, and such as were firm pursuers of the true Interests of the Nation; adding such others as might moderate and temper them for the Protestant Religion. She likewise caused new Commissions and Instructions to be sent

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sent to the several Embassadors as resided in the Courts of the various Princes and States, but more particularly, her Minister at the Court of *Spain*, was ordered to represent unto that King how sensible she was of the Humanity she had received from him in the time of her Persecution and Troubles. Instructions were likewise dispatched to Sir *Edward Harne*, the English Agent at the Court of *Rome*, to acquaint the Pope with Queen *Mary's* Death, and her succeeding upon the Throne, with a desire that they might mutually receive all good Offices from one another. But the Pope's Answer was in the usual rigorous Stile of that Court, *That the Kingdom of England was held in Fee of the Apostolick See, that she could not succeed, being illegitimate; that he could not contradict the Declaration of Clement the Seventh, and Paul the Third, that it was a great Boldness to assume the Name and Government of it, without him; yet being desirous to shew a fatherly Affection, if she will renounce her Pretensions, and refer her self wholly to his free Dispositions, he will do whatsoever may be done with the Honour of the Apostolick See.*

But the Queen having made him this Complement, did not think of having any Answer, nor was she much concerned when she

she had. In the mean time, King *Philip*, having had notice of Queen *Mary*, his Wife's Death, he caused his Ambassador the Count of *Feris*, to propose a Match between Queen *Elizabeth* and himself, promising to procure a Dispensation from the Court of *Rome*. These offers put the Queen into great perplexity, as thinking it but an ill return, to reject a Prince who had done her such Kindnesses during her Troubles. And the French King was no less concerned, fearing lest this Kingdom, being again united to the *Spaniard*, his Dominions must at length have buckled under so great a Power. Wherefore, he used all his Endeavours to put a stop to the Dispensation at the Court of *Rome*; and to all the other Places that might be made towards this Match elsewhere. But he might have spared himself these Troubles; for Queen *Elizabeth* never designed to enter into any such Marriage; well knowing, she would thereby have acknowledged her self to have been born in unlawful wedlock and, likewise considering, that the Marriage of a Woman with her deceased Sister's Husband, is prohibited by Sacred Authority, as well as the Marriage of a Man with his Brother's Widow, and therefore unlawful, notwithstanding the Pope's Dispensation: wherefore, she putteth

off King *Philip* by degrees, and with all the Civility and Circumstance imaginable. Now many who were imprisoned upon the account of Religion, were set at Liberty; at which time, a merry Gentleman of the Court petitioned her in Favour of the Evangelists, who had been so long imprisoned in a *Latin Translation*, that they might be set at Liberty, and walk abroad as formerly in the *English Tongue*. To whom she immediately replyed in this manner, That he should first endeavour to know the Minds of the Prisoners, who possibly desired no such Liberty as was demanded. Now, the Queen being extreemly desirous of promoting the Protestant Religion, she consulted with her most trusty Counsellors, how that Religion might be established, and the Popish abolished, causing all Dangers to be well poised that might arise on this occasion, and the Means and Expedients that might be used for the preventing and avoiding them. Hereupon, she put into the Principal Courts of Judicature and Offices of Trust, such Persons as were well known to be of the Protestant Religion, or inclined to it, and did the same in the Commission of Peace in every County. The Dangers that might be expected from abroad, were either from the Bishop of Rome,

Rome,

Rome, by his Excommunication, and exposing the Kingdom to any Invasion ; or, from the French King, who, in such a Juncture, might have broke off the Treaty of Peace at *Cambray*, and make War upon the English, in Favour of the Queen of *Scots*, not only as Enemies, but likewise, as they are pleased to call the Protestants, as Hereticks, and might have procured *Scotland* to have done the same, being at that time at his Devotion ; or from the Irish, a People extreamly bigotted to Popery, and always very ready to break out into a Rebellion. Now, as for the Thunder-bolts of *Rome*, they were looked upon as things not at all to be dreaded ; but was resolved that in case the French made any offers of a Peace, they were to be accepted ; if they did not then offers were to be made to them, by reason that such a Peace would also comprehend *Scotland* ; but however to stick close to, and give all manner of Aid and Countenance to those of the Reformed Religion both in *France* and *Scotland* ; that the Garrisons in *Ireland* and upon the Borders of *Scotland* should be better manned and fortifiéd, and that the Treaties with the House of *Burgundy*, should be confirmed, and friendship continued with the *Spaniard*. And now having provided against all Mischances

that might happen from abroad, she proceeded to do all that might conduce towards the advancement and settling of the Protestant Religion at home, by ordering that none should be chosen into any Colledges of both Universities, but Protestants; and that all Roman Catholick Presidents, Heads, and Masters, should be put out and removed, both from thence, and all other Schools of the Land ; and for the curbing the rash zeal of both Parties, she caused two Proclamations to be published ; by one of which it was commanded, That no Man, of what Perswasion soever he was in Points of Religion, should be suffered from thenceforward to preach in publick, but only such as should be licensed by her Authority; and that all such as were so licensed or appointed, should forbear preaching upon any Point which was matter of Controversy, and might conduce rather towards the exasperating, than the calming of Mens Passions : Which Proclamation was observed with all the care and strictness imaginable. By the other Proclamation, it was ordered, That no Man of what Quality or Degree soever, should presume to alter any thing in the state of Religion, or innovate in any of the Rites and Ceremonies thereunto belonging, but that all such

such Rites and Ceremonies should be observed in all Parish Churches of the Kingdom, as were then used and retained in her Majesties Chappel, until some further Order should be taken in it. Only, it was permitted, and withal required, That the Litany, the Lords Prayer, the Creed and the Ten Commandments, should be said in the English Tongue, and the Epistle and the Gospel, at the time of the High Mass, should be said in English, which was accordingly performed in all the Churches of the Kingdom. She likewise ordered the Divines who officiated in her Chappel, not to make any Elevation of the Sacrament, for the abolishing the Popish Superstitious manner of adoring it, which she could not endure should be done in her Sight, as being wholly contrary to her Judgment and Conscience. And then she proceeded to the reviewing and correcting of the former Liturgy, which she committed to the Care of several learned, moderate, and judicious Divines and Gentlemen; but, she only acquainted four of the Members of her Privy Council with this Project.

About this time, the Funeral of the Deceased Queen was solemnized with very

great State in the Abby of *Westminster*, and the like Ceremony was performed within a few days after for the Death of that Great Emperour *Charles the 5th.* who having two years before resigned the Empire to his Brother, and all his other vast Dominions to his Son, abandoned all the Grandeur of this World, and retired into a Monastery, where he wholly devoted himself to God and his Service. But notwithstanding the State of these Solemnities was extraordinary in its kind, yet was it far short of the Splendor and Majesty that attended her Coronation. And as a Preparation thereunto, she restored some to their former, and raised others to new Honours: Having performed which, she was conducted with extraordinary Pomp and Triumph from the Tower through the City of *London* to *Westminster*, with incredible Joy and Acclamations, and behaving her self with so Graceful, Modest, and yet Majestic an Air, that as it caused Tears of Joy to fall from some, so it inspired the Hearts of all with Prayers and Thanksgivings.

For she would many times cause her Chariot to stop, that the People might have their full Sight of her. In *Cornhill* a Pageant presented it self, called the *Seat of*

Worship

worthy Government, intimating their dutiful Allegiance to her, with their general conceived Hopes of her worthy Government. The Speech was no sooner delivered, but she immediately answered, *I have taken Notice of your good meaning towards me, and will endeavour to answer your several Expectations.*

Passing forward, another Pageant, appeared, representing the eight Beatitudes, every one applyed to her in particular by the Speaker ; the multitude cryed out *Amen, Amen.* But being come to the little Conduit in *Cheapside*, she perceived an offer of Love, and demanded what it might signify? One told her Grace, that there was placed *Time, Time!* said she, and *Time I praise my God hath brought me hither : But what is that other with the Book?* She was resolved that it was *Truth the Daughter of Time*, presenting the Bible in *English*, whereunto she answered ; *I thank the City for this Gift above all the rest, it is a Book which I will often and often read over.* Then she commanded Sir *John Perrot* one of the Knights that held up the Canopy, to go and receive the Bible, but being informed that it was to be let down unto her by a silken string, she commanded him to stay. And then she kissed both her hands, and

with both her hands she receiv'd the Book, and then laid it to her Bosom, intimating that it should be the nearest of all things to her heart, being fuller of acknowledgment to the City for that Excellent Present, than for all the rest she had received from them that day in such abundance, and promised to be diligent in the reading of it.

In the Interim a Purse of Gold was presented by the Recorder in the behalf of the City, which she received with her own hands, and afterward gave attention to a Speech delivered, making reply in the Conclusion, *I thank my Lord Mayor, his Brethren and Aldermen, and all of you; and whereas your Request is, that I should continue your good Lady and Queen, be you assured, that I will be as good unto you as ever Queen was yet, unto her People; No Will in me is wanting, neither do I hope, can there want any power; as for the Priviledges and Charter of your City, I will in discharge of my duty and affection, see them safely and easily maintained, and perswade your selves that for the safety and quietness of you all, I will not spare if need be, to spend my Blood in your behalf, so God bless you alll good People.*

As she went along in Fleetstreet at St. Dunstan's Church, the Children of Christ's Hospital, sate there with the Governours, she took

took great delight in the Object, and calling to mind, that it was her Brothers Foundation, she expressed her self very thankful for the presentation of such a Charitable sight ; saying, *We are Orphans all, let me enjoy your Prayers, and you shall be sure of my assistance.* By which, and sundry other such like Pious Acts, she perfectly gained the Affections of all the Spectators, and by their means, the Hearts of all her other Subjects.

The next day after this Cavalcade, she was Crowned at *Westminster*, by the Bishop of *Carlile*, all the other Bishops refusing to perform that Office, as fearing the Pope's Displeasure, and the Fall, or at least some Alterration of the *Catholick Religion* in this Kingdom, which they were resolv'd not to Conform themselves to. Her Devotion was so great, that every Morning, as soon as she was up, she spent some time in Prayer, and besides, at the appointed hours, she went constantly to her private Chappel. In Lent she was Cloathed in Black, after the ancient manner, hearing constantly and attentively the Sermons, though she many times said, That she had rather talk with God devoutly by Prayer, than hear others speak eloquently of his Divine Majesty. As touching the Cross, the Blessed Virgin, and the

Saints, she had no contemptible Opinion, nor ever spoke otherwise of them than with Reverence, nor would allow others to speak irreverently of them.

And by the Parliament it was unanimously enacted, That the Lady *Elizabeth* was by the Law of God, the Common-Law of *England*, and the Statutes of the Realm, the most Certain, Lawful, and Undoubted *Queen of England*; but however, without repealing the Statute wherein her Father had Excluded her from the Succession, or without making any Act for the Validity of her Mothers Marriage, on which her Title principally depended. For which Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, then Lord Keeper, was condemned of Imprudence and Neglect; on whose Judgment the Queen wholly depended in matters of Law, seeing it had been objected by some against *Queen Mary*, and for that reason her Ministers had been careful to have it repealed in what concerned her self. But *Bacon* not only knew the old Law Maxim, *That the Crown takes away all the defects and stops in blood*, and that from the time the Queen did assume the Crown, the Fountain was cleared, and all Attainders and corruption of blood discharged. And besides, he possibly thought it more prudent that the Queen Mother's Marriage should pass as

a thing unquestionable and no ways subject to dispute, than to Ground it upon the inconstancy of Acts and Statutes. There passed also an Act for the restoring to the Crown the Tents and first Fruits, first settled upon it in the time of King Henry the Eighth, and afterwards remitted by Queen Mary. There likewise passed an Act for the Dissolution of all those Monasteries, Convents, and Religious Orders, as had been Founded and Established by the late Queen. In the passing of these Acts there was little Opposition, but when they came to debate of the Act of Supremacy, it seemed too several a thing both strange, and contrary to Nature and Policy, that a Woman should be declared Supream Head on Earth of the Church of England ; whereupon, an Expedient was found out to satisfie their Cavils, and remove all Obstructions by putting in Governour instead of Head, the Act being couched in these Terms ; *That, whatsoever Jurisdictions, Priviledges, and Spiritual Prebeminences, had been heretofore in use by any Ecclesiastical Authority whatsoever ; to visit Ecclesiastical men, and correct all manner of Errors, Heresies, Schisms, Abuses and Enormities, should be for ever annexed to the Imperial Crown of England ; that the Queen and her Successors might, by their Letters Patents, substitute*

substitute certain men to exercise that Authority. Provided, that they should define nothing to be Heresie, but those things which were long before defined to be Heresies, out of the Sacred Canonical Scriptures, or the first four Oecumenical Councils, or other Councils, by the true and proper sence of the Holy Scriptures, or should thereafter be so defined by Authority of Parliament, with Assent of the Clergy of England, assembled in a Synod, that all and every Ecclesiastical Persons, Magistrates, Receivers of Pensions out of the Exchequer, such as were to receive Degrees in the Universities, Wards that were to sue their Liveries, and to be invested in their Livings, and such as were to be admitted into the Number of the Queens Servants, &c. should be obliged by Oath to acknowledge the Queens Majesty to be the only and Supream Governour of her Kingdoms, in all Matters and Causes, as well Spiritual as Temporal, all Forreign Princes and Potentates being wholly excluded from taking Cognisance of Causes within her Dominions. This Act was stiffly opposed by nine Bishops, and only two Temporal Lords, who were the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Anthony Browne Viscount Montacute, who had been sent in the time of Queen Mary to tender Obedience to the Apostolick See: But were joyfully and unanimouly assented to by the far ma-

ior part of the House of Commons, the *Papists* complaining that the Votes had been surprized, and that the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Arundel and Cecil, had by cunning procuring Voices in favour of those Acts.

Now Men differing so much in points of Religion, it was ordered by Proclamation, that no man should speak unreverently of the Sacrament, and both kinds were allowed to be administred. But notwithstanding that, a Conference was appointed to be held at Westminster, between the *Papists* and *Protestants*; 1. Concerning Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments in the Vulgar Tongue; 2. Concerning the Authority of the Church, in constituting and abrogating Ceremonies, to edification; and 3. Concerning the Sacrifice of the Mass: and Persons were chosen on both sides, for to dispute upon these Points: yet all fell to nothing, not being able to agree upon the Method they were to hold in their Disputations; the *Papists* not daring to dispute upon Points that had never been controverted in their Church, without having first consulted the Pope; but pretended and complained of the hard usage they had met with from the Lord Keeper Bacon, in not giving them time sufficient to consider upon the Points in Question;

Question ; they looking upon him as their bitter Enemy. And some of the Popish Bishops were so fiery and so extravagant in their Expressions, as to declare, that the Queen, and all others that had occasioned the overthrow of the Superstitions of the Church of *Rome*, ought to suffer Excommunication ; and for this their Impertinent Zeal were clapt into Prison. But the more Prudent thought it more fit that this Censure should be left to the Pope, lest, as they were Subjects, such Declarations in them might prove to be Rebellion.

In the mean time the Pope being made perfectly well acquainted with all these passages, and being netled to the quick by so great loss as he suffered by this change, he ordered Sir Edward Carne, who had been Ambassador at the Court of *Rome* for King Henry the Eighth, for Queen Mary, and now for Queen Elizabeth, not to act any longer as such ; and to use his own words,

' By Vigour of a Commandment given by
' word of Mouth, by the Oracle of the most
' Holy Lord the Pope, in vertue of his most
' Holy Obedience, and under pain of his
' greater Excommunication, and losse of all
' his Goods and Lands, not to depart the
' City, but should take upon him the Go-
vernment

vernement of the English Hospital. Which was likewise done, lest Sir Edward should acquaint the Queen with the secret Practices of the French against her, and was willingly submitted to by him, out of his fervent Zeal to Popery ; for either by the Pope's Instigation, or the Solicitation of the French King and the Dauphin's Ambition, who had married the Queen of *Scots*, that Queen took upon her the Stile and Title of Queen of *England*, quartering the Arms thereof in her Plate, and in all other things as she had Occasion ; which she did as Cousin, and next Heir to the late Queen : by which means she imputed Bastardy to the Queen then living ; which Extravagance was afterwards the Loss of that unfortunate Ladies Head.

As Queen *Elizabeth* was something startled at these Proceedings, so it moved her to pursue the Reformation she had begun with the more Eagerness. To which end, she set out, by advice of her Council, a Body of Injunctions, being much the same with those that had been Published in the beginning of the Reign of King *Edward* ; but better suited to the Temper of that Juncture, as containing the severe Course taken about Ministers Marriages, the Posture of the Communion Table, the form
of

of Prayers in the Congregation, and the use of Singing, and of Reverences in Divine Worship to be kept in Churches. By the Injunctions she made way to her Visitation, which was performed by Commissioners in their several Circuits, and regulated by a Book of Articles, Printed and Published for that purpose. By Vertue of which Articles the Commissioners removed all carved Images out of the Church, which had been formerly abused to Superstition ; defacing likewise all such Pictures, Paintings, and other Monuments, as were made for the Representation of feigned Miracles ; and this they did with so much Order, Moderation, and Decency, that the Papists themselves could not find Fault with, and without committing the least Sacrilege, by appropriating to their own use any of the Plate, or other Utensils that had been restored and bestowed upon the Church in the late Queens Time. Inquiry was in like manner made into the Life and Doctrine of Ministers, their diligence in their respective Cures, the Decency of their Apparel, the respect that was born them by their Parishioners, the Reverend Behaviour of all manner of Persons during Divine Service. Inquiry was also made into all sorts of Crimes, as frequenting of Taverns, and other

The Queen Coming thōugh ſt City in Triumph.

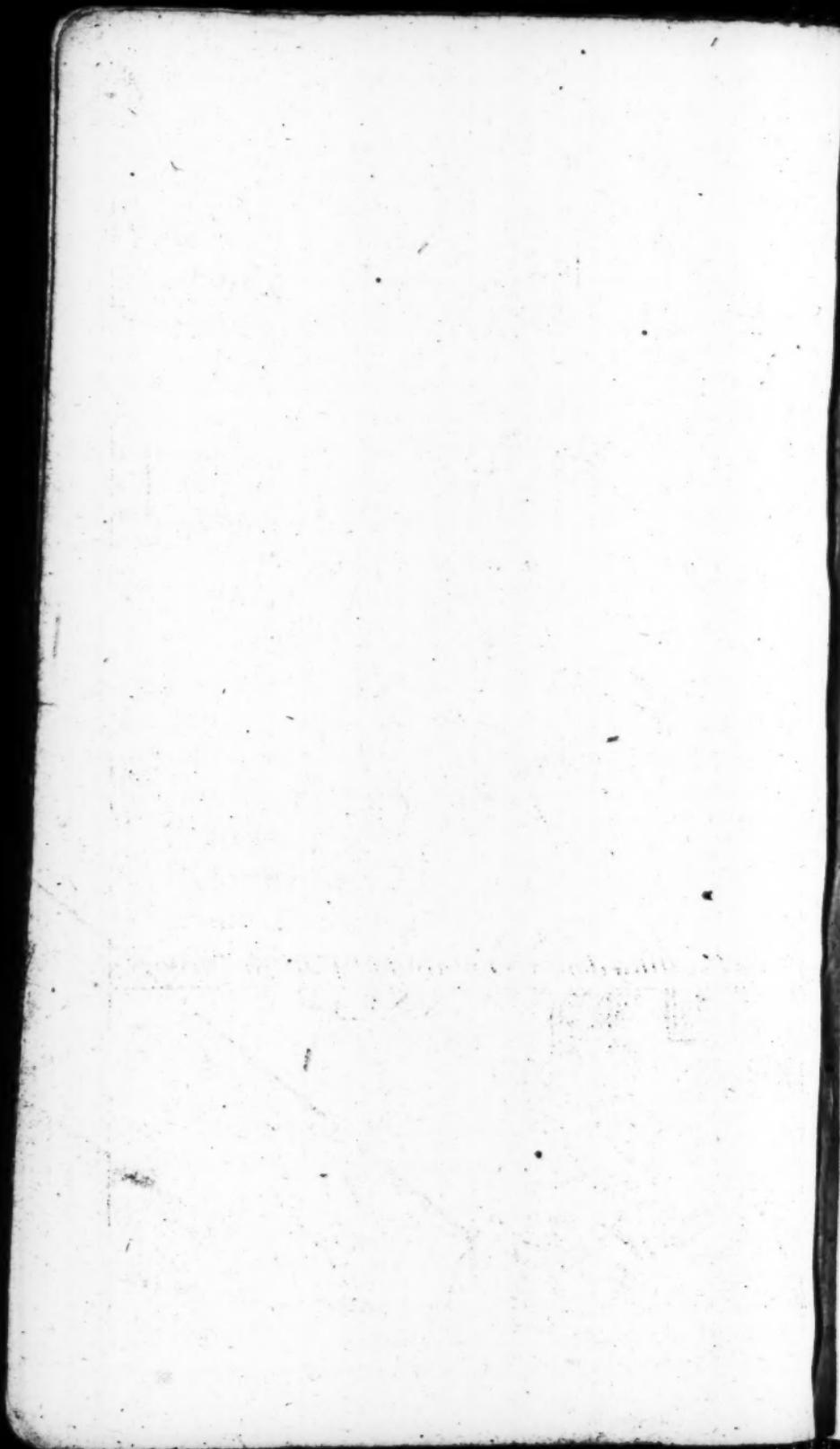


The Return of the Gospell.



The Pooling down & burning of Popish Images.





other Publick Houses by the Clergy, Adultery, Fornication, Drunkennes amongst the Laity, with several other things that have since been practised in the Vitifications of particular Bishops ; an Oath of Supremacy was likewise offered to most of the Popish Bishops ; and others of the Clergy, which they had most of them sworn to in the time of *Henry the Eighth*, and such as refused it were displaced, and others substituted in their Places. And this was the Course and Method that was taken for the abolishing the Superstitions of *Rome*, and the introducing and settling the true Reformed Religion in this Kingdom, which was done with that ease, and with so little Commotion and Disturbance, as put all Christendom into Admiracion; to see that gradually, maturely, and yet in a short time, this Change had been brought to pass. For, after Popery had continued a full Month after Queen *Maries* Decease, in the same State as formerly, on the 27th. of *December*, the Epistles, Gospels, the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, the Creed, and the Litany were allowed to be used in *English*. On the twenty second of *March*, the Parliament being then assembled, a Law of *Edward the Sixth's* was renewed, whereby both Kinds were permitted to be

admi-

nisted in the Lord's Supper. On the 24th of June, by Authority of an Act, the Sacrifice of the Mass was abolished; and the Liturgy in the English Tongue established. In July the Oath of Supremacy was administered to the Bishops and others; and in August Images were removed out of the Churches, broken or burnt. Thus was our Church purified from the Filth and Idolatries of Popery, and the Crown of England rendred more independent than any other of Christendom, who had rendred and continued themselves Slaves, by submitting themselves to the Yoke of Rome, and infinite Sums of Money were continu-ed at home, that used to be exhausted hence by the See of Rome, by Popish Artifice and Trifles, for first Fruits, Pardons, Dispensations, and other such like Trash of Popery.

During these religious Transactions, and while that Ecclesiastical Affairs were thus settling, the Ministers of England and Spain at the Treaty of Peace at Cambray, did contend hard for the Restitution of Calice; all which, was however to no purpose, though they offered in Lieu thereof, to remit three Millions of Crowns that were due from the French. The Spaniard at that time, holding firm to the English, both for that

that the *English* had lost it in his Quarrels, and that he was sensible, according to all appearances, that it would be more for his Interest in the *Netherlands*, that it should be in the Hands of the *English*, than possessed by the *French*. On the contrary, the *French* maintained, that *Calice* alone was not sufficient to satisfie the Damages the *English* had done them, in helping the *Spaniards* to take their Towns; many places in *Brittany* having been burn'd by the *English* Fleet, their Ships taken, their Trade interrupted, and vast Sums of Money spent in hind'ring an Invasion of the *English*. But, the *Spaniard* in the mean while, having discovered Queen *Elizabeth's* Aversion to a Match with him, the Paces she had made towards introducing the Reformed Religion, and her Resolution to treat with the *French*, without Communication first had with him, he grew faint, and fell off from promoting the *English* Pretensions; which being perceived by Queen *Elizabeth*, and fearing that she should be abandoned if she continued any longer in her demands upon that Point, or else, preferring Publick Good before Private Interest, she came at length to this agreement; That the *French* King should peaceably enjoy for the Term of eight years, the Towns of

of Calice, with the Appurtenances, and sixteen great Pieces of Ordnances ; and that when that Term was expired, he should restore the same with the Town to Queen Elizabeth ; or otherwise, should pay unto the Queen the Sum of five hundred thousand Crowns. In Consequence of which Accommodation, Peace was Proclaimed on the 17th. of April, between the Queens Majesty on the one part, and the Most Christian King on the other ; as likewise, between her and the King Dauphin, with his Wife the Queen of Scots, and all the Subjects and Dominions of the said four Princes. The People were however, dissatisfied with this Peace, in regard, that Calice was not restored, and laid the blame thereof upon the Bishops, and other Papists. But the French King lived not long to enjoy the Benefit thereof, he being killed at a Tournament in Paris, by the Count de Montgomery ; and though his eldest Son and Successor, Francis, caused the Queen of Scots, his Wife, to assume the Title and Arms of England, yet she resolved to bestow a Royal Obsequy on the King deceased, which was accordingly performed in St. Paul's Church in a most Solemn manner.

The

The Parliament being now to be dissolved, the House of Commons made an humble Address unto her, in which they most earnestly besought her, that for securing the Peace of the Kingdom, and the Satisfaction of all her good and loving Subjects, she would think of marrying, without particularizing to her any one man, but leaving to her the Choice of the Person. Whereto she made Answer, That she was obliged to them for their good Affections, and took their Application to her to be well intended; and the rather, because it contained no Limitation of Time or Person; which, had it done, she should have disliked it very much, and have looked upon it as a very great Presumption: That she had long since made choice of the State of Life wherein she then lived, and hoped that God would give her Strength and Constancy to go through with it; that if she had been inclined to have changed that Course, she neither wanted many Invitations to it, in the Reign of her Brother, nor many strong Impulsions in the time of her Sister. Moreover, says she, *to satisfie you, I have already joyned my self in Marriage to a Husband, namely, the Kingdom of England, and behold, continued she, which I marvel you have forgotten, the Pledge of this my Marriage and*

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my Wedlock with my Kingdom ; and thereupon, took the Ring off her Finger, wherewith, at her Coronation, she had in a set Form of Words, given her self in Marriage to her Kingdom : And then, making a Pause, And do not, said she, upbraid me with miserable lack of Children ; for, every one of you, and as many as are English-men, are Children and Kinsmen to me, of whom, if God deprive me not, (which God forbid) I cannot, without Injury be accounted Barren. And then having promised she would take a Husband, in case the good of the State should so require, she licensed them to depart to their several Businesses,

Amongst other Acts that passed, during this Session of Parliament, besides those that have been already related, was a severe one against any violence offered against the Queens Person ; one concerning going to Church upon Sundays and Holydays, a Mulct of Twelve Pence being imposed for every days Absence : Likewise, one concerning Seditious Rumours against the Queen, Merchandise, Shipping, Cleathing, Iron-works, and of Tumultuous and Unlawful Meetings ; and besides several others, one concerning the Possessions of Arch-bishops and Bishops, That they should not Give, Grant, or Lease out the Livings of the Church,

Church, but for one and twenty Years, or three Live, to others than the Queen and her Successors, reserving the old Rents. But that Excepted for the Queen, proved beneficial to the Bishops and her Courtiers, who abused her Bounty to the damage of the Church, for which reason it was repealed in the beginning of the Reign of King James. In this Parliament, there was not a Person proscribed, tho' usual in the first Parliament of every Reign, but several were restored in Blood, and then it was dissolved.

Shortly after which, came the Duke of Finland, as Ambassador from the King of Sweden, to propose a Marriage between Her Majesty and Prince Ericus, that King's Eldest Son; and, this Ambassador having been magnificently treated by the Queen, was at length dismissed, with the same Success as all the rest, who, before and after, came upon that Errand.

And now the Emperour and the Catholick Princes, interceded with the Queen by several Letters, that such Bishops as were displaced, might meet with a kind Usage, and that the Papists might be allowed Churches by themselves, in Cities. Whereunto she made Answer, *Although those Popish Bishops have insolently and openly repugned against the Laws and Quiet of the Realm, and do*

do now obstinately reject that Doctrine, which most part of themselves, under Henry the 8th, and Edward the 6th, had of their own Accord, with Heart and Hand, publickly in their Sermons and Writings, taught unto others, when they themselves were not private Men, but publick Magistrates: yet would she, for so great Princes Sakes, deal favourably with them, though not without Offence to her own Subjects: But, grant them Churches to Celebrate their Divine Office in, apart by themselves, she cannot, with the Safety of the Common wealth, and without wrong to her own Honour and Conscience. Neither is there any Cause why she should grant them, seeing England embraceth no new and strange Doctrine, but the same which Christ hath commanded, the Primitive and Catholick Church hath receiv'd, and the Ancient Fathers have with one Voice and Mind approved. And to allow Churches with contrary Rites and Ceremonies; besides, that it openly repugneth against the Laws established by Authority of Parliament, were nothing else but to sow Religion out of Religion, to distract good Men's minds, to cherish factious men's Humours, disturb Religion and Common wealth, and mingle Divine and Humane things: Which were a thing indeed evil, in Example worst of all, to her own good Subjects hurtful, and to themselves, to whom it is granted.

granted, neither greatly Commodious, nor yet at all safe. She was therefore determined out of her Natural Clemency, and especially at their request, to be willing to heal the private Insolency of a few by much Connivance ; yet so as she might not encourage their obstinate minds by Indulgence.

The Spaniard having lost all hopes of a Match between Queen Elizabeth and himself, and fearing lest the Crown of England might happen to be joyned to the Scepter of France, he perswaded the Emperour Ferdinand to propose one of his Sons for a Husband to Queen Elizabeth ; which accordingly he did by an Ambassadour, whom he sent to that purpose, but all to the same effect as the rest that had been before him.

In the mean time those of the Reformed Religion in Scotland, being weary of the French insolency and oppression, and no longer able to endure the Idolatries and Impositions of the Church of Rome, proceeded of their own Authority to a change in Religion ; and being influenced by the greatest Men in the Kingdom, and stirr'd up by Knox in his Sermons, they fell upon destroying all Altars and Images in several Places, demolishing of some Religious Houses, and burning of others, and being countercanced

and seconded by the Nobility, they seize upon *Perth* and other places, and assuming to themselves the Name of the *Congregation*, they managed their own Affairs apart from the rest of the Kingdom, and began to stand upon such high Terms, as to pass an *Act* for the depriving the *Queen Regent*, of all Place and Power in the publick Government. Whereupon the *Queen Regent*, to provide for her own security, having already received some Forces out of *France* though not sufficient, she desires, and is assisted with farther supplies. Hereupon the *Heads of the Congregation* dispatch *Melvin* and *Maitland*, Lord Secretary to the *Queen of England*, making Complaints, that since the *Queen of Scots* had been married to the *Dauphin*, the Government of the Kingdom was changed, all Places laid waste by Foreign Souldiers, the highest Offices of the Kingdom were bestowed upon *Frenchmen*, the Castles and all other fortified Places put into their Hands, and the purer Money of the Realm was embased for their Gain and that by these and such other like Contrivances, the *French* made way for the seizing on the *Crown of Scotland*, in case happened otherwise than well with the *Queen*; and therefore they implore her Succours and Assistance for the expulsion

that People, who might otherwise be destructive, and of ill Consequence to both Realms. Whereupon this Affair being taken into Consideration, some were of Opinion, that it was not safe for the Queen to condescend and comply with their desire; but others were for the Queen's granting them Succours, considering that the French were making such extraordinary Preparations, both in France and Germany, of Men and Ammunition for to be transported into Scotland, as were not only sufficient to subdue that Kingdom to their Wills, but seemed to threaten an Invasion of England, through that Door, by their Contracting Alliances with other States, and the French King's taking upon him the Title of England, and therefore that the Queen was obliged, both out of Piety and Prudence, to give such assistance to the Scots, as might hinder the French from taking possession of that Kingdom.

Hereupon, great Preparations were made for this Expedition, the Duke of Norfolk was appointed Lieutenant General in the Northern parts towards Scotland; the Earl of Sussex, who had been Deputy of Ireland in the late Queen's time, was sent back thither, with Instructions for the preventing any Change in that Kingdom; and the

Queens Commissioners being met with those of the Scots at Berwick, it was concluded, and a League made to this Effect : That whereas the French go against all right and reason to subdue Scotland, and unite it to the Scepter of France, the Queen of England shall take the Duke of Chastel-herault, Heir apparent to the Crown of Scotland, and the Scottish Nobility and People unto her Protection, as long as the French King hath Mary Queen of Scots in marriage, and a year after. She shall send an Army by Sea and Land, with all Warlike provision, to expel and exclude the French out of Scotland. She shall not enter into Peace with the French, but with condition that Scotland may enjoy her Ancient Liberty. The Forts and Strong Holds, recovered by the Aid of the English from the French, shall forthwith be razed, or else delivered into the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, at his choice. The English shall fortify no Places in Scotland, but by the Consent of the Duke of Chastel-herault, and the Nobility of Scotland. The Confederates shall aid the English all they can; they shall hold for Enemies all whosoever shall be Enemies to the English. They shall not suffer the Kingdom of Scotland to be united to France, by any other means then as they are now conjoined by Marriage. If England be invaded by the French on this side the River Tine,

the

the Scots shall send two thousand Horse and a thousand Foot under the Queen of England's Pay. But if it be invaded beyond the Tine, they shall join with the English to assist them with all the Power they can make, and that at their own Charges, the space of thirty days as they use to do for the Defence of Scotland. The Earl of Argile, Justicer General of Scotland, shall do his best that the North part of Ireland be reduced into order, upon certain Conditions, on which the Lieutenant of Ireland and he shall agree. Finally, it is prescribed what both of them shall perform, in case Mac Conel or other Hebridiens shall attempt anything in Scotland or Ireland. For Confirmation of these Articles, before such time as the English Army enter into Scotland, Hostages shall be sent into England, to be changed every Sixth or Fourth Month, at the Choice of the Scots, during the Marriage betwixt the French King and the Queen of Scots, and a year after, the Duke of Chastel-herault, and the Confederate Earls, and Parliamentary Barons, shall ratify these Articles by their Hands and Seals, within twenty days: And withal, (for as much as the Queen of England undertaketh these things, in no other respect, than in regard of Amity and Neighbourhood, to defend the Scots from the Yoke of servitude;) they shall make Declaration that they will yield Obedience

dience to the Queen of Scots, and the King her Husband, in all things which shall not make for the taking away of their ancient Liberty.

In Consequence of this Agreement, and of the publick Declarations of the French of their design to invade England, an Army of six thousand Foot and three thousand Horse, were sent into Scotland, under the Command of the Lord Gay, an expert Captain; and some ships being sent to block up the Firth of Edenborough, they dispersed and put to flight some French Men of War that hovered upon that Coast.

About the time that the English Army entered Scotland, the French made Proposals and Promises of restoring Calices, in case the Queen would recall her Forces. Which she absolutely refused, saying, That she looked upon Calice as a poor Fisher Town, in comparison of the safety and security of all Britain. Now the French seeing that the English had blocked up the Town of Leith by Sea and Land, in such sort, as that there was no possibility of relieving it, and finding themselves unable to maintain their Projects against the English Courages and Power, the French King proposeth a Peace; and to that end sendeth Ambassadors

dors to *Edenborough*, to confer and treat with *Cecyl*, and *Nicholas Wotton* Dean of *Canterbury* and *York*, who were sent thither as *Commissigners* by Queen *Elizabeth*; who came, at length, to this Conclusion; That all the French Forces should immediately depart out of *Scotland*, except sixty Men only to be left in *Dunbar*, and as many in the Fort of *Nachkeeth*; that they should be transported, for their greater Security, in *English Bottoms*; that all matters of Religion should be referred to the following Parliament: that an act of Oblivion should be passed for the Indemnity of all who had born Arms on either side; that a general Bond of Love and Amity should be made betwixt the Lords and their Adherents of both Religions: And finally, amongst many other Particulars, That neither the Queen of *Scots*, nor the French King, should, from thenceforward, assume the Titles and Arms of *England*. Which Articles being signed for both Kingdoms, the French abondon *Scotland*, and the English Army being returned home, was thereupon disbanded. Shortly after which, the Earls of *Morton* and *Glencarn* were sent by the Congregation to pay their most humble Thanks and Acknowledgments to her Majesty, for her ready and successful

Assistance, and to implore the Continuation of her Favour and Protection, in case they should be invaded by the *French*, or any other Enemies. Whereof, having received gracious Assurances, and being nobly entertained, and bountifully rewarded with Gifts and Presents, they returned with such Joy and Satisfaction to the *Congregation* that for these Reasons, and for the further engaging her Protection, they obliged themselves by their Subscription, to embrace the Liturgy, with all the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*; which, for a time, remained the only Form of Worship retained in the Kirke of *Scotland*. After which, they caused a Parliament to be called, in Pursuance of the Articles of the Pacification; from which no person was excluded, who had any Right of Suffrage. By whose Authority three Acts passed conducing wholly to the promoting and establishing of the Reformation. The first was for the abolishing the *Pope's* Jurisdiction and Authority within that Realm; the second, for the annulling all Statutes made in former times, for maintenance of Idolatry and Superstition; and the third, for the punishments of the Sayers and Hearers of Mass.

And

And now let us return to *England*, where the Earl of *Arran* being recommended by the Protestants of *Scotland*, for a Husband to Queen *Elizabeth*; by that means to have united the two Crowns. This Match was handsomly rejected by her, and with great Commendation of the Person. The like Address was made by the King of Denmark, in Favour of *Adolph*, Duke of *Holstein*, a Prince who had gained great Honours by the Wars, and who came himself over for that Purpose; but was dismissed by the Queen with the Honour of the Garter, and a Yearly Pension, whereby she bound him for ever to her Interests.

At home, Sir *William Pickering*, the Earl of *Arundel*, and *Robert Dudley*, the Duke of *Northumberland*'s younger Son, flatter'd themselves with the hopes of attaining unto the Honour of being her Husband.

In the mean time, the Lord Viscount *Montacute*, the Queen's Ambassador in *Spain*, represents to that King the Necessity of the *Scotish War*; endeavours to free the *Scots* from all Aspersions of Rebellion, proving, though a zealous Catholick, that the Religion that was now introduced into *England*, was wholly consonant to the Sacred Scriptures, and the four first General Councils, and demanded, that the League of

Burgundy might b. renewed. Wheieto
that King replied, That the confirming of
the League was in no wise necessary, be-
moaneth the Change of Religion in Eng-
land, is troubled at the Expedition in-
to Scotland, sendeth back the Order of the
Garter, and taketh unkindly some Repul-
ses in things of small Moment ; and though
he gave some necessary Cautions, as to
Clauses to be inserted in the Treaty of E-
denburgh, and for a while, opposed the
French Practises at Rome, who endeavour-
ed to procure Queen Elizabeth to be ex-
communicated , yet his Ministers incen-
sing him daily more and more against the
English ; some Affronts were offered to the
Queens Ambassador at his Court; and
he is likewise said to have endeavoured to
perswade the new elected Pope to thunder
out his Bulls of Excommunication against
her Majesty. But the Court of Rome, being
sensible how little she valued those empty
Crackers, instead of complying with the
Spaniard, sent to her the Abbot *Vincentio Pa-*
pala, with secret Instructions, and fawning
Letters, whereof you have here an Abstract.

To our most dear Daughter, Elizabeth
Queen of England.

OUR most dear Daughter in Christ, greeting, and Apostolical Benediction. How greatly We do desire (according as our Pastoral Office requireth) to take care of your Salvation, and to provide as well for your Honour, as the Establishment of your Kingdom, both God the Searcher of our Hearts knoweth, and you your self may understand, by the Instructions which we have given to this Our beloved Son Vincen-
tio Papalia, Abbot of St. Saviour, a man known unto you, and of Us well approved, to be by him imparted unto You. We do therefore, most Dear Daughter, exhort and admonish your Highness again, That rejecting bad Coun-
sellors, who love not you, but themselves, and serve their own Desires, You would take the Fear of God to counsel, and acknowledging the time of your Visitation, obey Our Fatherly Ad-
monitions and wholesome Advices, and promise to your self all things concerning Us, which you shall desire of Us, not only for the Salvation of your Soul, but also for the establishing and con-
firming of your Royal Dignity, according to the Authority, Place, and Function committed to Us by God; who, if you return into the Bo-
som of the Church, as We wish and hope you will,

will, are ready to receive you, with the same Love, Honour, and rejoicing, wherewith that Father in the Gospel received his Son, who returned unto him : Although our Joy shall be so much the greater than his, in that he rejoiced for the Salvation of one only Son ; but You, drawing with you all the People of England, shall not only by your own Salvation, but also by the Salvation of the whole Nation, replenish Us and all our Brethren in General, whom God willing, you should hear shortly to be congregated in a Ecumenical and General Council, for abolishing of Heresies, and the whole Church, with joy and gladness : Yea, you shall also glad Heaven it self, and purchase, by so memorable a Fact, admirable Glory to your Name, and much more renowned than that Crown you wear. But of this matter the same Vincentio shall treat with you more at large, and shall declare unto you our Fatherly affection, whom we pray your Highness, that you will graciously receive, diligently bear, and give the same Credit to his Speech, which you will do to Our Self. Given at Rome at Saint Peters, &c. The 15th. day of May 1560. In our first year.

Notwithstanding all this Cajollery, Queen Elizabeth kept firm to her Motto, viz. Always the same, inasmuch that the Pope was deceived.

deceived in his hopes. The proposals, that the Pope is said to have designed to have made by this Abbot, were, That he would disanul the Sentence against her Mothers Marriage, as unjust, Confirm the *English* Liturgy by his Authority, and grant the use of the Sacraments unto the *English* under both kinds, upon condition she would joyn her self unto the *Roman Catholick Church*, and acknowledge the Primacy of the See of *Rome*, and an offer made of several Thousand Crowns to such persons as should persuade her to it.

In the mean time, notwithstanding that the *French King* had promised to ratifie all that his Ministers should conclude at *Edenborough*, yet he delayed, or rather refused so to do, upon several frivolous Pretexts.

Now the Affairs of the Kingdom being in a more settled Posture, *Queen Elizabeth*, to promote and keep those of the Church from being corrupted, caused two very seasonable Proclamations to be Published. By the one, she ordered the *Anabaptists* and such like Sects to depart the Realm within Twenty Days, whether her Natural born Subjects or Foreigners, upon very severe Penalties. By the other, she restrained a Sacrilegious sort of People, who under the Specious

Specious Pretext of abolishing Superstition, committed several Extravagances to the disadvantage of Honourable Families, by defacing their Epitaphs and Coat Armours, and to the Church, by taking away the Bells, and plucking away the Lead from the Roofs. She likewise converted the *Abby* of *Westminster* into a Collegiate Church, and repaired and reduced the Money which had been embased in the time of *Henry the 8th* to the just value.

While that the *Queen* was busied in these Reformations both in Church and State, there broke out a Rebellion in *Ireland*, which was headed by *John-O-Neal*, a Man of great Authority in that Kingdom ; but the *Queen*, having sent some Forces thither out of *England*, he was quickly obliged to submit himself to her Mercy.

Yet notwithstanding her Power, and the love of her Subjects at home, her Authority and Credit abroad, and her Success every where, yet the *Queen of Scots*, though her Husband the *French King* was Dead, refused to ratifie the Treaty of *Edenborough*, maugre all the Sollicitations of the English Ambassadors to the *Queen of Scots*, who were then at the Court of *France*, to condole the Death of the late *King*, her Husband.

During

During these Transactions, the truly Learned, and ever Famous Bishop Jewel, in a Sermon preached by him at St. Paul's Cross, made this bold and noble Challenge, That if any Learned man amongst the Papists, or all the Learned Men in the World, could bring any one sufficient Proof or Sentence out of any Catholick Doctor, or Father, or General Council, or Holy Scripture, or any one Example in the Primitive Church, whereby it may clearly and plainly be proved, during the first six hundred years, 1. That there was at any time any private Mass in the World. 2. Or that there was any Communion administered unto the People under one kind. 3. Or that the People had their Common-Prayer in a strange Tongue, that the People understood not. 4. Or that the Bishop of Rome was then called an universal Bishop, or the Head of the Universal Church. 5. Or that the People were then taught to believe that Christ's Body is really, substantially, corporally, carnally, or naturally in the Sacrament. 6. Or that his Body is, or may be in a thousand places, or more at one time. 7. Or that the Priest did then hold up the Sacrament over his Head. 8. Or that the People did then fall down, and worship it with Godly Honour. 9. Or that the Sacrament was then,

then, or now ought to be hanged up under a Canopy. 10. Or that in the Sacrament, after the words of Consecration, there remained only the Accidents and Shews, without the Substance of Bread and Wine. 11. Or that then the Priest divided the Sacrament into three parts, and afterwards received himself all alone. 12. Or that whosoever had said, that the Sacrament is a Figure, a Pledge, a Token, or Remembrance of Christ's Body, had therefore been judged for an Heretick. 13. Or that it was lawful then to have thirty, twenty, fifteen, ten or five Masses said in one day. 14. Or that Images were then set up in the Churches, to the intent that the People might worship them. 15. Or that the Lay people were then forbidden to read the Word of God in their own Tongue. 16. Or that it was then lawful for the Priest to pronounce the words of Consecration closely, or in private to himself. 17. Or that the Priest had then Authority to offer up Christ unto his Father. 18. Or to communicate and receive the Sacrament for another, as they do. 19. Or to apply the virtue of Christ's Death and Passion to any Man, by the means of the Mass. 20. Or that it was then thought a sound Doctrine to teach the People, that Mass ex opere operato (that is, even for that it is said or done) is able to remove any part of our Sin. 21. Or that any Christian man called the

Sacrament of the Lord, his God. 22. Or that the People were then taught to believe, that the Body of Christ remaineth in the Sacrament, as long as the Accidents of Bread and Wine remain there without Corruption. 23. Or that a Mouse, or any Worm or Beast, may eat the Body of Christ; for so some of the Papists had said and taught. 24. Or that when Christ said, *Hoc est Corpus meum*, the word *Hoc* pointed not the Bread, but individuum vagum, as some of them say. 25. Or that the Accidents, or Forms, or Shews of the Bread and Wine, be the Sacraments of Christ's Body and Blood, and not rather the Bread and Wine it self. 26. Or that the Sacrament is a Sign or Token of the Body of Christ that lieth bidden under it. 27. Or that Ignorance is the Mother and Cause of true Devotion. Which if they did, would be willing to yield and submit himself to whatsoever they should impose. The Papists, both at home and abroad, were extreamly startled at this challenge, that was made in so publick a place, and so great an Auditory, and none of them durst enter into the Lists against him; but only at a distance let fly some small Crackers at him, which vanished immediately into Smoak: untill at length his old Acquaintance and School-fellow Doctor Harding, one of the most Learned Divines

vines amongst the Catholicks, took up the Gudgels against him ; but was so baffled by the Bishops, that the Papists themselves acknowledged, that they had not a Champion that could oppose him.

During these Occurrences, St. Paul's Steele-
ple being burnt, and the whole Church
having received extraordinary Damage,
through the Negligence of a Plummer, the
Queen not only contributed very largely
her self towards its Reparation, but like-
wise took care that a Benevolence should
be raised for the compleating and bringing
it to its former Lustre and Greatness.
Which Example and Zeal so encouraged
the Clergy both of the Province of *Can-
terbury*, and Diocese of *London*, that the
former contributed the fortieth part of
their Benefices, and the latter the thirtieth
part of the Livings that were liable to the
Benevolence ; and the twentieth part of
those that were not. By which means
that Work was so hastned and furthered
that in a short time it was compleated and
finished.

In the mean time, great Preparations
were making for the opening and holding
of the Council of *Trent*, to which the Pope
endeavoured to procure that Divines might
be sent from *England*. To which end he
dis-

dispatched to the Queen a *Nuncio*; who being come into the *Low-Countries*, stayed there in hopes of procuring leave to be admitted into *England*; for that it was provided by an ancient Statute, that the Pope's *Nuncio* should not come into this Realm, without Leave first obtained. But the Queen having absolutely refused to admit the *Nuncio*, most of the Princes of Christendome endeavoured to persuade her by their Letters, to refer her self in matters of Religion to the Oecumenical Council of *Trent*. Whereto she made Answer, That she was very desirous of an Oecumenical Council; but she would not send Deputies to a Popish Council; that she had nothing to do with the Bishop of *Rome*, whose Authority was expelled *England* by Act of Parliament; and that it did not belong to the Pope, but to the Emperour to call Councils, nor could, nor would she acknowledge any greater Authority in him than in any other Bishop.

Much about this time the Queen of *Scots* being solicited by the Popish party, to return into that Kingdom, and being grown weary of *France*, since the Death of the late King, her Husband, she caused Queen Elizabeth to be desired to grant her free pas-

Passage thither, pretending that she could not ratifie the Treaty of Edenboroug, without the Advice of the Nobility of Scotland. But Queen Elizabeth, suspecting that some dangerous Practices were contriving against England; for the preventing them, not only thought fit to deny her request, but to send Sir Thomas Randolph into Scotland, to exhort the Nobility to mutual Amity, and to keep firm to the Promises he had made her; and he found them and the Congregation so well resolved to adhere to her, that she was under no Apprehensions from the Scottish Queen, or her Party. However, it was judged safe to intercept her, if possible, in her passage thither: to which end a Squadron of Men of War was fitted out, though under other Pretexts; yet the Queen of Scots her self, by the favour of a great Fog, escaped unperceived by the English, and landed safe in Scotland, though some of the Ships that attended her in that Voyage, were taken, and brought into England. That Queen, being now in Scotland, sends an Envoy, with Letters to Queen Elizabeth, wherein she expressed a great deal of Love and Kindness to her, as her dearest Friend and Sister, and desired that all true and sincere Friendship and Correspondence might be maintained between

tween them; Queen Elizabeth, receiving Letters at the same time, to the same effect, from most of the Nobility of that Kingdom. But this was not the whole Errand of this Envoy, for the Queen of Scots did likewise by him demand to be declared Heir Apparent to this Kingdom, as being, she said, the surest way to continue Amity and Friendship between the two Crowns. Whereto the Queen could not be prevailed with to make any other Answer, than that she would do nothing to the Prejudice of her Cousin of Scotland's Title, leaving the rest to be considered of at a Personal Conference that was to be held at York shortly after; which interview was however broken off by Popish Contrivances; lest it might be a means towards the creating in the Queen of Scots an inclination to the Reformed Religion.

And now finding, that though she had made all the fair offers imaginable to the Spaniard, and treated the Guises with all possible Kindness and Honour; yet her Ministers at the Courts of Spain and France instead of meeting with fair Returns and Civilities, received affronts upon all Occasions; wherefore, though she had found her Treasure all exhausted, yet she began to make all imaginable Warlike preparations, for

for the security of her self and Subjects. And, amongst other her Provisions for that purpose, having caused many Pieces of great Ordnance of Iron and Brass to be cast, God favouring all she undertook, caused a most rich Vein of rich and Native Brass to be discovered at the same time; as was likewise the Stone called *Lapis Calaminaris* first found out in *England*, being very necessary for Brass Works. Her Majesty caused likewise Gun-powder to be made here at home, being the first that had been made in *England*, the *English* before having been obliged to beg hard, and pay dear for it to Foreigners. She also caused the several Garisons belonging to the Kingdom to be better strengthened with new Works, Men, and Fortifications. She likewise increased the Pay of the Souldiers, and took Care to provide for those that had been maimed in the Service of the Land. She added to, and provided her Fleet with all manner of Necessaries, making it the best Navy that ever belonged to *Brittain*; insomuch, that all Foreigners did truly term her, *The Restorer of the Glory of Shipping, and the Queen of the North Sea*. She caused all manner of People to furnish themselves with Arms, and to use Martial Discipline and Exercise. She gave all manner of Encouragement to Husbandry.

bandry and Tillage, by permitting the Transportation of Grain. And by a Proclamation she prohibited the Merchants from supplying the Emperour of *Russia* with Ammunition against the *Polander*; and caused the Officers of her Exchequer to pay duely the Pensions to such Religious Men as had been cast out of Abbeys. She revoked the Commissions of the Purveyors both for the Garrisons and Fleet; and designed to have done the same with those of her Household. She augmented the Stipends of the Judges: And though she was extreamly liberal and bountiful to desert, yet she took Care not to alienate the Domain.

In the mean time, the Civil War broke forth in *France*, the Faction and Family of the *Guises* aiming at that Crown, they were sensible that they should never compass their Designs as long as the *Hugonots* were in Being: wherefore they used all manner of means to extirpate those Protestants; insomuch that they were forced to take Arms, both in Defence of their Sovereign and themselves. Now Queen *Elizabeth*, well knowing the Practises of the House of *Guise*, to advance the Interests and Pretensions of the Queen of *Scots*, she supplyed the Protestants of that Kingdom, with Money, Corn, and Ammunition for the Service of the *French King*.

King, and for the defending the Protestant Religion, and hindring the Dukedom of Normandy from being possessed by the *Guises*, who might, from thence, with more Ease, have executed their Designs upon *England*. She obliged her self to aid the Prince of *Conde* and his Associates, who headed the Protestants with her Forces both by Land and Sea, for the taking in of such Castles, Towns and Ports, as were possessed by the Faction of the House of *Guise*; the Prince of *Conde*, and his Party, being bound not to come to any Terms of Peace with their Enemies, without the Privity and Approbation of the Queen; and, that for the Security of the Moneys and Forces that her Majesty should supply them with, they should put into her hands, the Town and Port of *New Haven*, or *Havre de Grace*, to be garrisoned by English Souldiers, and commanded by any Person of Quality her Majesty should authorize. Presently after the Conclusion of this Agreement she caused a Manifest to be published, in which she declared, how that having preferred the Peace of Christendom before her particular Interests, she had relinquished her Claim to the Town of *Calais* for the term of eight years; when as all other Princes were restored to their lost Estates by that Treaty;

Treaty ; that for the same Reasons she had preserved the *Scots* from being made Vassals to the *French*, without retaining any part of that Kingdom in her own Possession, after the Service was performed : that with the like fence of Commiseration, she had taken notice how much the Queen Mother of *France* and the young King were awed and shackled by the *Guisian Faction* ; who in their Name, and under the Pretext of their Authority, endeavoured to extirpate the Professors of the Reformed Religion ; In pursuance of which Design, those bloody minded Papists had, in less than five Months time, caused above an hundred thousand *French Hugonots* to be massacred and butchered ; that with the like Injustice and Violence they treated such of her Majesties Subjects as traded into the Ports of that Kingdom, causing their Goods and Merchandise to be seized, themselves imprisoned, and barbarously murdered, and for no other Crime, than that they were Protestants ; and therefore, in consideration of what's aforesaid, Her Majesty thought herself obliged to endeavour the rescuing the *French King* and his Mother out of the hands of so dangerous a Faction, by aiding such of the *French Subjects*, as preferred the Service of their Sovereign, and the good of

their Country, being all over respects whatsoever, for preserving the Reformed Religion from an Universal Destruction, and the maintaining her own Subjects and Dominions in Peace and Safety.

She not only published this *Manefesto*, to acquaint the whole World with the reasons of her taking up Arms on this Occasion, but she also commanded her Ambassador to give a more particular Account of it to the King of *Spain*, whom she looked upon as the Principal Patron of the *Gulfian League*. She likewise caused her Ministers and Agents with the Princes of *Germany* to sollicit them to aid and assist their Brother Protestants. And then she her self fell to supplying the *Hugonots* with all things necessary to a War, sending them Ships, Arms, and Men, both for the the scouring the Seas, and securing the Land. The Forces she sent amounting to 6000 Men, under the Command of the Lord *Ambrose Dudley*, the Eldest Son then living of the late Duke of *Northumberland*.

The Papists, apprehending that the Queen by these Courses would lay the Axe to the Root of their Religion, laid a Conspiracy against her Life, for which the Countess of *Lencæ*, Grand-Daughter to *Henry the Seventh*, by his eldest Daughter *Margaret*,

ret Queen of Scotland, was confined with the Earl her Husband to her House: and Arthur Pole, Grand-child of Margaret Countess of Salisbury, by Geofry her third Son; the younger Brother unto Reginald Pole, the late Cardinal Legate, was Apprehended and Arraigned, as also his Brother-in-Law Geofry Fortescue, and were condemned to die, but confessing the Conspiracy and being of the Blood Royal, they were reprieved by the Queen. The Lady Katherine Grey, Daughter to the Duke of Suffolk, and Grand-Daughter to another Sister of King Henry the Eighth, was sent to the Tower, with her Husband the Earl of Hertford for marrying without the Queens Consent, and were detained there several Years, and their Marriage declared by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, to be an undue and unlawful Carnal Copulation with her, and that for such their Excess, both he and she to be punished. About the same time was published an Elegant and Acute Discourse, called, *The Apology of the Church of England*, written Originally in Latin, by the truly learned Bishop Jewel, and Translated immediately into English, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, French, and Greek, and was highly approved of by all Pious, Learned, and Justicious Men.

Now the Practices of the Papists, and the danger the Queen and State were in, by their means obliged the Queen to call a Parliament, which being Assembled at Westminster, the first Act that passed was, *for assurance of the Queens Royal Power over all Estates and Subjects within our Dominions*. And Enacted, that the Oath of Supremacy should be Administred unto all Persons, for the better discovery of such as were Popishly affected; several of that Party having lately busyd themselves by enquiring into the length and shortness of her Majestie Life, by Conjurations and other Diabolical Arts, and thereupon had caused some dan and doubtful Prophecies to be spread abroad: for which reason there passed two other Statutes for suppressing the like dangerous Practices, by which her Majestie Person might be endangered, the Peop stirred up to Rebellion, or the Peace disturbed. By which, and other Acts for the strengthening of the Navy, and the continu breeding of a Seminary of expert Mariners the Queen was so well provided and se red against the Machinations and Conspir cies of the Pope and his Adherents, as to under no apprehension's of their bloody r and malice.

During this Session of Parliament, it was declared by the Bishops and Clergy, then Assembled in their Convocation, To be a thing plainly repugnant to the Word of God, and the Custom of the Primitive Church, to have publick Prayer in the Church, or to Administer the Sacraments in a Tongue not understood by the People. To confirm which Declaration, it was Enacted, That the Bishops of Hereford, St. Davids, Bangor, Llandaff, and St. Asaph, should take care amongst them for Translating the whole Bible, with the Common-Prayer-Book, into the Welch, or British Tongue, on pain of forfeiting Forty Pound apiece in default thereof. And to encourage them thereunto, it was ordered, that one Book of either sort being so Translated and Imprinted, should be provided and brought to every Cathedral or Parish Church; as also for all Parish Churches, and Chappels of ease, where the said Tongue is commonly used, the Minister to pay one half the Price, and the Parishioners the other. Care was likewise taken for the Translating the Book of Homilies, being looked upon as a necessary part of the publick Liturgy, by reason of the Rubrick at the end of the Nicene Creed. This Parliament likewise congratulated her Majesty for the happiness of the Times, for Religion Reformed, Peace restored, England with Scotland freed from

the Foreign Enemy, Money refined, the Navy strengthened, Warlike Ammunition provided both for Sea and Land, and for the Laudable Enterprize in *France*, for the securing of *England*, and of the young *French King*, and the recovering of *Calice*, they granted the Clergy one Subsidy and the Laity another, with two Fifteens and Tenth.

During these Occurrences at home, the Prince of *Conde* was intercepted, and taken Prisoner in that memorable Battel of *Dreux*, as was likewise Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, who shortly after paying his Ransome, was set at Liberty. But the *Admiral Chastillon*, Commanding both the *English* and *French* Forces, had better Success, by taking in of *Caen* and other considerable Places : which so startled those of the *Guifian* Faction, that they agreed unto an Edict of Pacification, by which the *French* Princes were restored to their Kings Favour. *Conde* lured with hopes of the Lieutenantcy General of *France*, and a Marriage with the Queen of *Scots*; the *Hugonots* allowed the free Exercise of their Religion, and all things settled for the present to their full Satisfaction. And having thus agreed among themselves, and treacherously abandoned the *English*; they join their Forces, and contrive how to drive them

them out of New-haven; in case they would not evacuate it upon Demand. Now sometime before this Agreement, the Hostages for Calice endeavoured to make their escape with Ribald, a Famous Pilot, who had been sent secretly into England for that purpose, but were discovered, and seized just as they were ready to take Shipping. The Queen having secret Notice of the French Design upon New-haven, offered to exchange it for Calice. Which being refused, War was Proclaimed on both tides. And such an extraordinary great Fleet of the English scoured the Seas, as not only shut up the French in their Havens, but the Spaniards likewise, and their Pyracies upon them being very great, the Queen caused her Ambassador to make excuses at the Court of Spain, and restrained them by Proclamation.

In the mean time New-haven being close besieged, and hard pressed by the French and the Pestilence raging horribly in the Town, the English were forced to capitulate, and render up that Place, hoping that by leaving it they should escape the Plague, but instead thereof, they brought it with them into England, where it sorely afflicted the whole Kingdom, and especially the City of London, where there dyed of it Twenty

ty one Thousand one Hundred and thirty Persons.

The Fathers at *Trent* were very much displeased with Queen *Elizabeth*, both for assisting the French *Hugonots* against their King, and passing the Statute for Punishing all those who countenanced and maintained the Popes Authority within her Dominions. Which so incensed the Pope that he sent a Commission to those Fathers to proceed to an Excommunication of the Queen of *England*. But the Emperour, being, by his Ministers, fed with hopes of a Marriage betwixt the Queen and his Son the Arch-Duke *Charles*; he, by Letters to the Pope and his Legates, dissuaded them from proceeding to such Extremities, and caused the Pope to revoke the Commission he had sent to his Legates in *Trent*. Shortly after which, that Council broke up; but were so far from having re-united the Church, that on the contrary, the Breach was become greater, and the Discords irreconcileable.

In the mean time, the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, fearing without any Reason, a Match between Queen *Elizabeth* and *Charles* of *Austria*; to divert it, proposeth the said *Charles* for a Husband to his Neece, the Queen of *Scots*; who, imparting this Busyness

Relieving the poore Protestants in France.



The Queen Courted by Severall Princess



The Pope's Bull set on y Pallace gate & he hangid yf did it.



ness to Queen Elizabeth, she advised her to marry, but not the Arch-Duke ; and recommended to her, for a Husband, Robert Dudley, and promised her, That if she would marry him, She should, by Authority of Parliament, be declared her Sister, or Daughter, and Heir of England, in case she should dye without Issue. But, as soon as the Queen Mother and her Uncles in France had notice hereof, they dissuaded her from it : promising, if she would reject it, and persist in the French Amity, they would pay her her Dowry Money : and lured the Scots with hopes of confirming their ancient Liberties, and granting them new ones. And though the Queen of Scots took all imaginable Care to gain the Love of her Subjects, and keep them at Peace, yet they insulted over her frequently ; nor was she able to suppress the Commotions.

The Spaniard now grew daily more enraged against the English, for that his Ambassador here had been confined to his House, and subjected to Examinations and publick Reprehensions ; for that the English Privateers had invested the French upon the Coast of Spain, and intended to set forth a Voyage to the West-Indies. And the King of Spain manifested his Displeasure, by causing Proclamation to be made in Antwerp,

and other places, though under Pretext of the Pestilence being in *England*, that no *English* Ship, with Cloaths, should come into any part of the Low Countries ; causing the Goods of *English* men to be confiscated upon very light Causes : and, by new Edicts, certain Merchandise were forbidden to be transported, the Passage through the Low Country Provinces with Horses, Salt-Peter, and Gunpowder, out of *Germany* and *Italy*, was forbidden. Whereupon, and at the earnest Suit of the Merchant-Adventurers, the Queen prohibited the Transporting of Wool unwrought ; and the Mart or Staple of Cloaths, or *English* Merchandizes, was removed to *Emden*, upon the River *Ems* in *Frietzland*.

The Apprehension that these and other Circumstances gave the Queen of the Councils of *Spain*, made her the more willingly hearken to a Peace with *France*, which was concluded upon these Terms, which were as advantageous as the Juncture would afford, *That neither Party should invade the other.* *The one shall not aid any that invade the other.* *Private Mens Facts shall bind themselves only.* *Commerce shall be free.* *Traitors and Rebels shall not be received.* *Letters of Refusal shall not be granted.* *Injuries shall be buried in Oblivion.* *Reservation of Rights*

Rights and Titles, also, Actions Demands, and Claims, which they have, or pretended to have one against the other respectively, shall remain to them safe and whole ; and in like manner, Defences and Expectations shall be reserved. A certain Sum of Money shall be repayed to Queen Elizabeth, at times perfixed. Upon the Payment of six hundred and twenty thousand Crowns the Hostages shall be delivered out of England ; and Throckmorton shall return free into his Country, after Confirmation of the League. Which Treaty being ratified on both sides, the French King was invested with the Order of the Garter.

Being now at Peace with French, and in fair-seeming Terms with the King of Spain, she resolved to take the Diversion of a Progress ; in the Course of which she made a visit to Cambridge, where she was receveld with all the Respect, Ceremony and Acclamation imaginable, to her own, as well as their extraordinary satisfaction ; and the like Honour she did to Oxford, being attended with the same Circumstances.

Don Alvarze a Quadra, Bishop of Aquila and Spanish Ambassador here, a Man zealously addicted to Popery, had sed the Papists here with hopes of having the Romish Superstitions again restored in England, and had

had been a Grand Promoter of the Distrusts and Dissatisfactions that were then brooding between the two Crowns ; being dead, he was succeeded by *Don Diego Gusman de Sylva*, who being a wise Man, and sensible how damageable the Courses his Predecessors had taken, were to both Parties, he endeavoured to heal up the Breaches, and by his mediation procured the Commerce to be restored, and all that had been Decreed and Proclaimed on both sides to be suspended.

The most remarkable Action which attended the Queen's return from *Cambridge*, was, the preferring Sir *Robert Dudley* to the Titles of Lord *Denbeigh* and Earl of *Leicester* ; she having before made him Knight of the Garter, Master of the Horse, and Lord Chancellour of the University of *Oxford* ; and these Honours were conferred upon him for the better qualifying him to be Husband to the *Queen of Scots*. And now *Leicester*, for the better screwing himself into that *Queens* favour, immediately accused to *Queen Elizabeth* the Lord *Keeper Bacon*, who was looked upon as an Enemy to the *Queen of Scots*, and an Opposer of her Title to the Succession.

In the mean time, the Queen of Scots, knowing her Title to be disputed in England, and being grown jealous of the Practices of the Earl of Murray, her Bastard Brother, and others at home, she thought it her interest to recal the Earl of Lenox to his Native Countrey, from whence he had been driven in the time of King Henry ; by whose great Power and Influence she hoped to ballance the Authority of the Mutineers. This Lord, being of Royal Extraction, King Henry to engage him the more in his Interests, had given him in Marriage the Lady Margaret Douglas Daughter of Queen Margaret his Eldest Sister, by Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus, her second Husband ; of which Marriage amongst others, was the Lord Darneley. Now Lenox, being returned into Scotland, after twenty Years Abode in England, he sends for the Lord Darneley to that Court. Where, being arrived, and being a Person Graceful, Lovely, and of a Gentle Carriage, and not yet full Twenty Years old ; he quickly insinuated himself into that Queens Affections. She fancied she had now met with a Man who was pleasing to her Heart, and conducible to her Interests ; for that both their Pretensions being joyned together, her Title to the Crown of England, would be the better secured.

Now

Now Queen *Elizabeth*, having got some notice of this Design of the Scottish Queen, she advised her to think of some other Match, saying, that this would have so incensed the *Parliament*, that she was forced to Prorogue them, lest they should have acted something against her Title to the Succession. Wherefore, she again recommended unto her, the Earl of *Leicester*, for a Husband; to which purpose, she sent Commissioners to *Berwick*, to treat with those of the Queen of Scots, about a Match. But this Queen had given such Instructions to her Deputies, they maintained, That it did not stand with the Dignity of their Queen, to enter into such Measures, after having refused the Offers of several great Princes of Christendom. Wherefore, they broke up, without coming to any Conclusion; And, the Queen being intent upon her Marriage with the Lord *Darnley*, it was at length consummated: And of this Marriage was born *James the Sixth*, in the Palace of *Edenboroug*b, on the 19th of *July*, in the Year 1566, Solemnly crowned King of the Scots, on the same day of the Month, in the Year 1567, and joyfully received to the Crown of *Eng-land*, on the 14th of *March*, in the Year 1602.

But,

But, not only the English, but the Scots themselves, being displeased with this Match, the Scots raised some Commotions, with design to have prevented it ; but, being over-powered, were forced to take Refuge in England ; where, by Connivance, they were allowed a safe Retreat.

During these Transactions, the great Renown and Glory of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, having invited *Corcille*, Sister to the King of *Sweden*, and Wife to *Christopher Marquess of Baden*, to come, though big with Child, from the farthest Places of the North, to see the Lustre of her Court, and observe the Wisdom of her Government ; after a tedious Voyage by Sea and Land, she at length arrived at *Dover*, where she was received with all possible Magnificence and Respect ; and entertained by the Queen all the while she stayed here, with all the Tenderness, Affection, and Splendour imaginable. Within a few days after her Arrival, she fell in Labour, and was delivered of a Son, whom the Queen christ'ned in her own Person, by the Name of *Edwardas Fortunatus* ; *Edward*, in Memory of her dearly beloved Brother ; and *Fortunatus*, in regard of his being born after a painful Journey. Having remained here, they were dismiss'd with many rich Presents, and an

Annual Pension from the Queen. During their Entertainments here, a French Ambassadour came hither to be installed Knight of the *Garter*, in the Place and Person of that King; and, to present the Order of St. *Michael*, the principal Order of France, to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Earl of *Leicester*; which were performed with the Ceremonies State and Pomp, usual on such occasions.

In the mean time, Queen *E'izabeth* was again sollicited to marry, by those who were fearful that the *Protestant Religion* in this Kingdom might be extirpated by the Pretensions and authority of the Queen of *Scots*, should she come to the Crown; and amongst other offers, the *Emperour Maximilian* did very seasonably renew the Proposals of a Match between her Majesty and his Brother *Charles*. About the same time, there arose great Dissentions at Court between the Earls of *Sussex* and *Leicester*, the former favouring this Marriage, and the other opposing, in regard of his own hopes and pretensions, but were at length, at least seemingly reconciled by the Queen.

About the same time came likewise into England, *Donald Mac Carty More*, a Lord of great Authority and large Territories in *Ireland*, which were confirmed to him, and his

his Heirs Males by the Queen ; who likewise conferred new Honours both upon him and his Son, by making the Father Earl of *Clencarn*, and the Son Baron of *Valintia*, and so engaged them by Gifts and Presents, that they procured great Opposers of the Innovations designed by *Desmond*. Now Sir *Nicholas Arnold* being called from the Government of *Ireland*, Sir *Henry Sidney* was sent in his stead, as Justice of that Kingdom : The *English* Vicegerents there, being at first so termed, and since, Deputies or Lieutenants, according to the pleasure of the *Prince*. *Sidney*, at his Arrival, finding great confusion, through the Discord of the Earls of *Ormond* and *Desmond* ; the Queen, to prevent any further mischief through their Dissentions, thought fit to send for the latter into *England*.

And now the Parliament being met, they again move the Queen either to marry, or declare her Successor, which her Majesty looking upon as an Imposition, she checked both Houses for what had passed in them upon this occasion ; and though they had offered far greater Sums than were usual, upon condition she would nominate a Successor ; yet she flatly refused that extraordinary Offer, remitting the fourth payment of the Subsidy, saying, That Money in

in her Subjects Coffers was as well as in her own. Nevertheless she favoured very much the Queen of *Scots* Title, and punished those who called it in question.

Shortly after these Occurrences, the Queen of *Scotland* falling into a languishing Condition, she recommended the Prince her Son to the Protection of Qu. *Elizabeth*; but before that happened, her Affection for the King her Husband, being much cooled & abated, and this Unkindness in her being much fomented by one *David Rizie*, an *Italian*, first a Musician, and afterwards *French Secretary to the Queen*. The King, her Husband, through the instigations of several Lords, resolved to dispatch a man, who had taken upon him more then became him; which, having accordingly performed, it was not long before the King himself was assassinated by *Murray's* Contrivances, though some Historians have laid that Regicide to the Queen his Wife's Charge. After this detestable Action, they perswaded the Queen to accept of the Earl of *Bethwel*, one of the Conspirators, for a Husband, being a Person renowned for his Courage; and therefore the better able to assist her against so many Enemies as she was represented to have; but, being accused of that horrid Parricide, he was brought to

to the Bar, and acquitted by Law. Whereupon, having new Honours conferred upon him, the Queen accepted him for a Husband ; which bred a Suspition in several People, That the Queen was privy to the Murder. Which Umbrage being promoted by the Male contents, they took Arms, caused *Bothwel* to fly ; though, as some say, privy to their Designs : and, having seized on the Queen, they put her into Prison ; which, Queen *Elizabeth* having notice of, and detesting the Insolency of those People, she sent Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton* into *Scotland*, to expostulate the matter with the Confederates, and procure her Restauration to her former Freedom and Authority. Yet, though this Ambassador used all imaginable Arguments, in Vindication of that Queen, yet, he found that People so strangely exasperated against her, that instead of complying with his Demands, they put the Queen under a stricter Confinement ; insomuch, that at last, to make her freely resign the Government of the Kingdom, they menaced to call her in question for Tyranny, the King's Murder, and incontinent Living ; insomuch, that at length they compelled her to set her hand to three Instruments : In the first whereof, she resigned her Kingdom to her young

young Son, at that time, scarce thirteen months old; in the second, she constituted *Murray* Vice-roy, during the Minority of her Son; and, in the third, she named, in case that *Murray* should refuse that Office, several of the principal Noble-men of the Kingdom.

Within a few days after this Resignation, *James* the Sixth, her Son, was crowned King; the famous *John Knox* preaching the Coronation Sermon. Now, *Murray* being declared Regent, he advised the Queen not to disturb the Peace of the Kingdom, by endeavouring her Liberty, by Instigating the Queen of *England*, or the *French* King, to a War with *Scotland*, or by thinking any more of *Bothwell's* Love; or meditating Revenge upon his Adversaries. As soon as *Murray* was confirmed in the Regency, he put to death some of *Bothwell's* Servants, who protested at their Execution, that *Murray* and *Morton* were the Contrivers of the Kings Death.

But, while that the Queen of *England* and the *French* King were, in vain, solliciting the Liberty of the Queen of *Scots*, eight years being now expired since the Treaty of *Cambray*, Ministers were sent into *France*, to demand the re-delivery of *Calice*, with the Appurtenances; but this Business being delayed, and prorogued by the *French* from time

time to time, at length the thoughts of it were wholly laid aside, through the Civil War that then broke out in France.

In the mean time, the Earl of *Suffex*, being sent Ambassador to the Emperour, to treat of the Marriage that had been proposed by his Imperial Majesty, in favour of the Arch-Duke his Brother: which Commission he the more willingly accepted of, in that it might be a means for the destroying the Earl of *Leicester's* Pretensions. But he met with several Difficulties in this Negotiation, both as to Religion, the Arch-Duke's Maintenance, the Title of King, and the Succession. As for the Title, the Arch-Duke *Charles* should enjoy the Name and Title of King of *England*: Concerning the Succession, He could not by the Laws of *England* succeed, for that would have been prejudicial to their Children; of whom it was agreed however, that he should have the Guardianship: and all other things as fully granted, as they had been to *Philip of Spain* when he married to Queen *Mary*. As touching his Maintenance, he would at his own charge maintain the Train he should bring and keep about him; the Queen would bountifully supply the rest, according to his Royal Dignity, nay, and that other also, if he would require it. But the main

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Obstacle was concerning Religion, the Emperour and Arch-Duke requiring a publick Church for the celebrating Divine Service, after the *Romish* manner ; which not being granted, nor the Expedient allowed of that was devised by the Emperour, that he might have some private place in the Court granted him for Divine Service ; upon condition, that no English man should be admitted thereunto : That he himself should forbear, in case of any Disorders in point of Religion : That neither he, nor any of his, should speak against the Religion of the Church of *England* : and moreover, That he himself should be present with the Queen at Divine Service, to be celebrated after the manner of the Church of *England*. Yet, notwithstanding these plausible Offers, the Queen, after mature Deliberation, made answer, That should she consent hereunto, she should offend her Conscience, and openly break the publick Laws of the Realm, which could not be done, without endangering both her Dignity and Safety ; but however, invited the Arch-Duke *Charles* to come into *England* ; promising, That he should not repent of his Journey. Whereupon, the Emperour dismissed *Sussex* with great Honour ; and thus those Proposals fell to nothing by degrees, though all mutual good

good Offices continued to pass between the Queen and the Emperor, who persevered in thwarting all the Designs of the Pope against her Majesty ; and not long after, the Arch-Duke *Charles* took to Wife, a Daughter of the Duke of *Bavaria*.

Much about the same time came Ambassadors to the Queen, from the Emperor of *Russia* and *Muscovia*, bringing very rich Presents to her Majesty, that Emperour having granted very great Priviledges to the English, who had, not long before, discovering a Passage by Sea into his Countrey ; and of whom, a Company was formed for Commerce into those parts. With those Ambassadors, returned into *England*, *Anthony Jenkinson*, being the first of all the English, who sailed upon the *Caspian Sea* : By him, the *Czar* made a Proposals of an Offensive and Defensive League with the Queen ; with her Majesty made slight of, not being willing to enter into farther League with a Prince, who had created an Aversion to him in his Subjects, through his Tyranny and Arbitrary Practises.

Now, Let us pass over into *Ireland*, where we shall find *Shan O Neal* so puffed up with some Victories he had gained in the Queen's Service, that he fell to committing

ting such Extravagances, that the English could not forbear checking him; which his haughty Spirit not being able to brook, he again breaks out into Rebellion; but having received several Losses, and being defeated by the English, he designed to have craved Pardon, and submitted himself to the Lord Deputy. But being dissuaded by some of his Crew, from so doing, he was advised to try the Amity of the *Hebridiens*, by whom, he and his were slain, after a seeming kind Reception. After his Death, some Commotions were raised in other parts of *Ireland*, through the Dissentions of the Earls of *Ormond* and *Desmond*, which were stilled, by seizing on the latter, and sending him into *England*.

In *Scotland*, that Queen having made her Escape out of Prison, and called together a great Assembly of the Nobility, there was drawn up a *Sentence Declaratory*, That the Grant extorted from the Queen in Prison, through Fear, was actually null from the very beginning. Whereupon, such numbers of People flocked to her, that in three days time, she had got together an Army of six thousand men, but her Souldiers being raw and unmartialized men, were easily defeated by *Murray*: whereupon, she first writes, then fled into *England*, in hopes of the

the Queens Aid and Protection. Being arrived at *Hirkinton in Cumberland*, she again writeth to Queen Elizabeth, imploring her Assistance and Favour. Queen Elizabeth returneth her an Answer by Sir *Francis Knobols*, with Promises of Defence and Succour, according to the Equity of her Cause; but however, denyeth her Access to her Person, and having referred her Case to the Privy Council, they, after mature Deliberation, did unanimously conclude, That she was to be detained, as one taken by the Right of War, and not to be dismissed till she had made Satisfaction for assuming the Title of *England*, and for the Death of *Darnley*, her Husband, who was one of the Queen Subjects born: which being accordingly performed, she summoned *Murrey*, Regent of *Scotland*, to appear, or send Deputies to *York*, to answer to the Complaints that the *Queen of Scots* made against him and his Confederates: Which he accordingly obeyed, coming thither attended with seven more of his Intimate Friends, as Delegates for the *Infant King*: Commissioners were appointed, and went thither from Queen Elizabeth, to hear and examine the Cause, there appearing in like manner Delegates in behalf of the Queen of Scots; who, after some hot Speeches, entered this

Protestation, That although it pleased the *Queen of Scots* to have the Cause between her and her Disloyal Subjects debated before the English ; yet, she being a free Princess, and Obnoxious to no Earthly Prince whatsoever, did not thereby yield her self subject to the Jurisdiction and Command of any Person. On the contrary, the English protested, That they did in no wise admit of that Protestation, in prejudice to the Right which the Kings of *England* have anciently challenged as Superior Lords of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. After some hot Debates had passed between the several Parties, *Queen Elizabeth* thought fit to add some new Commissioners to her former ; against some of whom the *Queen of Scots* took Exception, and was unwilling to allow of them, unless the French and Spanish Ambassadors might be joyned with them, and she her self admitted to defend her Innocency before the *Queen*, and that *Murray* might be detained and brought to Tryal, whom she accused of the *Lord Darnley's* Death. But after long debate upon this Busines they boke up without coming to any Conclusion, and *Murray*, just before his return into *Scotland*, slyly propos'd to the Duke of *Norfolk*, a Marriage with the *Queen of Scots*, and had likewise privily given hop-

to the Queen of being restored to her Kingdom. And at the same time, to raise an Aversion in Queen Elizabeth against the Queen of Scots, he gave out that this Queen had conveyed her Title to England, to the Duke of Anjou, and that this Act of hers had been confirmed at Rome.

About this time the Papists began their usual Practices against the State, and the Queen's Life; one Ridolph an Italian being employed by the Pope to that end, and to raise Commotions, and to endeavour to procure the escape of the Queen of Scots; whereupon, that Queen was removed more inward into the Countrey, and committed to the Custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Duke of Norfolk grew likewise suspected, for though he had rejected, as dangerous, the Offer of a Match with the Queen of Scots, yet he had since that time made several Paces, as seemed to tend towards the freeing her out of Prison.

In the mean time, the Duke of Anjou was recommended for a Husband to Queen Elizabeth, by the Queen Mother of France. And the English Ambassador at the Court of Spain was uncivilly use, for having spoken irreverently of the Pope, and Sir John Hawkins, being with some Ships in

America for Commerce, he was set upon by the *Spaniards*, contrary to Capitulations and Treaties, many of his Men being slain by them, and his Goods pillaged, which so exasperated the *English* here at home, that they demanded a War against the *Spaniard*.

In the mean time, the Protestants lying under heavy Persecutions in *France*, Queen *Elizabeth* took them into her Protection, supplied them with Money and Ammunition, and received, with all manner of kindness, those that fled hither, notwithstanding they had basely abandoned her at *New-haven*.

And now the War began to flame forth in the Low Countries. For the Duke of *Alva*, a Man of the highest Arbitrary and Tyrannical Principles, being sent Governor thither by the Court of *Spain*, and being an Enemy of their Nations, he trampled under Foot all their Privileges, introduced the Inquisition, and endeavoured by all manner of Cruelties to extirpate the *Protestant Religion* in all places of his Government; insomuch, that the People being no longer able to support his Tyranny, began to be Tumultuous, which, though quieted for a while, burst out at length into a long and dangerous War.

At that time
vast

vast Sums of Money being sent in some Spanish Ships by Italian Merchants, to be employed in Bank in the Low Countries, for the ruine of the Protestants there, and being forced by French Men of War, to take refuge in England, the Queen at first ordered, that the Spaniards should be kindly used, and be defended against the French; and the Money being brought on Land for the better Security, and the Queen having notice to what ill purposes it was designed, and that it did not belong to the Spaniard himself, she was advised by the Privy Council, to borrow it of the Merchants; some of the Owners themselves being afraid the Duke of Alva would seize upon it: Yet she religiously promised to restore it, if it was made out that it was the Spaniards own Money. Whereupon, the impetuous Duke of Alva immediately caused all Goods to be seized that belonged to the English in the Low Countries, and kept the English-Men Prisoners: And the Queen caused the same to be done with the Dutch Merchants here in England; which being of far greater value than those of the English, the Spaniard had reason to repent of his and other Courses, that brought upon him an Unfortunate and Bloody War.

Upon the Detention of this Money, several Peers of the Realm accused Sir *William Cecyl* of sending Money into *France*, but the Queen finding that all this proceeded from their envying his being so much in her favour, she checked them, and protected him.

In the mean time the Duke of *Alva* sent a Person to demand the Money, but after some stay, returned with a denial, whereupon that Duke prohibited all Commerce with the *English*, and appointed Searchers to hinder any thing from being imported or exported out of the *Low-Countries* by them; amongst whom, was one Doctor *Story*, an English Fugitive, and a Person who had used several means against the Queen's Life, and suggested to the Spaniard an Invasion of *England*.

Hereupon, the Duke of *Alva* gave order, that none but Men of War should put to Sea out of the *Low-Countries*, and that they should seize on the *English* wheresoever they met with them. And the Spaniard used several other Practices for the raising a Rebellion in *England* and *Ireland*, but all to no purpose. The *English* hereupon remove their Staple to *Hamburg*, and so pleyed the Spaniard with Privateers, that the Queen thought fit to restrain them by Proclamation.

Now

Now though such as envied the Prosperity of *England* used all manner of Contrivances to distract it; and amongst others, endeavoured to put a stop to that part of our Trade as then flourished in *Russia*, by sowing Dissention between the *English* and the *Russians*, and amongst the English themselves, yet they were in that Favour with that Emperour, out of the respect he bare to Queen *Elizabeth* that he granted them freedom from all Customs in his Country, allowed them liberty to trade all over his Empire, and through it to *Astrakan*, and so by the *Caspian Sea* into *Persia*. And though that Emperour was somewhat disgusted at some Refusals and Slights of the Queen, yet he ever continued to use the English with all possible Humanity and Kindness.

In the mean time, *Murray*, having clap'd up in Prison the principal Favoures of the Queen of *Scots* Party, it caused several Rumours to be spread abroad to his disadvantage; which Queen *Elizabeth* having dispersed by a Publick Writing, she taking Pity of the Queen of *Scots* condition, solicited her Restoration to her Crown and Dignity. But while she was making these Paces in her Favour, she found that that Queen did understand Cabal against her, and was

contracting a Marriage with the Duke of Norfolk, without her Privity and Consent ; whereupon that Duke was committed to the Tower, and the Bishop of Rose and Randolph the Florentine to Sir Francis Walsingham's Custody.

About which time, the Earls of Northumberland, Westmorland, and others, made an Insurrection in the North, being instigated thereunto by one Morton, a Popish Priest, who was sent by the Pope to pronounce Queen Elizabeth an Heretick. But after these Rebels had by their Declarations invited all the Catholicks to come in to their Assistance, and committed several Extravagancies at Durham, by tearing to pieces all the Bibles and Common-Prayer-Books in the English Tongue, that they could find in the Churches there ; and after twelve days Rebellion, finding their Army to be but six hundred Horse, and four thousand Foot strong, and hearing that the Queens Forces were marching against them in two Bodies, the one of seyen, and the other of twelve thousand ; and being proclaimed Traytors, the two Earls, finding themselves unable to make head against such great Forces, they fled with a small Company into Scotland ; from whence, the Earl of Westmorland made his Escape into the Low-

Coun-

Countries, where he lived, though poorly, to a great Age. But *Northumberland* was betrayed by his Party, to *Murray*. The Heads of the Rebels being convicted of High Treason, were prescribed, and several of them executed: Presently after which, there broke forth a new Rebellion in *Cumberland*, the number of the Rebels amounting to three thousand Men, but, were fought, routed, and dispersed, by the Baron of *Hunsdon*. There was likewise a Rebellion in *Ireland*, but was quickly extinguished through the Queen's prudent Conduct, and the Orders she sent to the Deputy of that Kingdom. But notwithstanding these Commotions both in *England* and *Ireland*, she failed not to assist the *French* Protestants, with Men, Money and Ammunition. But, as the Queen assisted the *French*, the *French* King, out of Revenge, designed to have done the same to the *Scots*, had he not been prevented by Death.

During these Occurrences, *Murray*, Regent of *Scotland*, when he had settled all things to his Desire, and thought himself secure against all Attempts, he was shot by one *Hamilton* in the Belley, as he was riding along the Streets in *Litchquo*; of which Wound, he immediately dyed, the

Assassinate making his Escape into France. Presently after his Death, the Scots that were devoted to their Queen, being joyned with the English Fugitives and Rebels, made some Incursions into England; but, Forces being sent against them under the Earl of *Sussex* and the Lord *Hunsdon*, they were defeated, and the Borders of that Kingdom severely punished for their Folly. After which Performances, the English assisted their Friends in *Scotland*, and by so doing, removed from the King, the *Hamiltons*, and the rest who stood for the deposed Queen. Whereupon, the Lords of that Kingdom met together about choosing a new Regent, and demanded Queen *Elizabeth's* Advice in the Business; but she replied, That she would not be concerned in it, lest if any thing should be done to the prejudice of the Queen of *Scots*, she might be suspected for it: whereupon they created the Earl of *Lenox* Regent; which was the more pleasing to Queen *Elizabeth*, as hoping he would have a particular care of the young King, being his Grand-child, and live in good Intelligence with the English, by Favours and Benefits he had received during his abode among them, and be at her Devotion, because she had his Wife in her Power.

Whilst

Whilst Queen Elizabeth was thus assis-
ting the Queen's Party in Scotland, the
Duke of Castle-Herault, the Earls of Hunt-
ley and Argyle, the Queen of Scots Lieute-
nants, send an Envoy to the Duke of Alva,
to demand his Assistance and Offices, in
favour of their Queen, which he readily
granted, promising to do all that lay in his
Power to satisfie their Request; and there-
upon sent them Arms, Powder, Cannon,
and Money. In the mean time, the French
and Spanish Ambassadours request Queen
Elizabeth, in the name of their Masters, to
set the Queen of Scots at Liberty; to all
which Importunities, Queen Elizabeth re-
turned Answer, That as she would do all
that lay in her Power to reconcile the Queen
of Scots and her Subjects, so she thought it
was but Justice in her to provide for her
own, and her Subjects Safety. And now
the Pope, seeing that these Princes could
not procure that Queen's Liberty, he cau-
sed one one Felton to falten up in the Night-
time his Bull Declaratory, upon the Bish'p
of London's Palace; wherein, he absolved
all Queen Elizabeth's Subjects from their
Oath of Allegiance, or any other Duty;
and all who obey her accursed with Anath-
ma. Whereupon, Felton being taken, and
confessing, and justifying the Fact, he was
condemned,

condemned, and executed accordingly, near the Palace where he had fixed up the Bull.

About this time, were some Commotions, and Suspicions of more; amongst the rest, a Conspiracy of some Norfolk Gentlemen, to set the Duke of that Name at liberty; but soon defeated, and some of them executed.

The Duke of *Norfolk* was delivered out of the Tower the same day that *Felton* was Executed, having Confessed, and asked forgiveness of his Crime, with a promise under his hand, never to think of Marrying the *Queen of Scots*, nor to do any thing more against the *Queens* Authority.

Shortly after which, broke out a new Conspiracy in *Darbyshire*, whereof the principal Ringleaders were two of the *Stanleys*, being the younger Sons of the Earl of *Darby*; their Design was to have freed the *Queen of Scots* out of Prison: But the Plot being revealed by one of the Conspiracy, the Heads of it were taken, and put into Prison.

Herrupon followed an Expedition into *Scotland*, under the *Earl of Sussex* and the *Lord Scroop*, who forced the *Scots*, of the *Queen* of that Names Party, to give it under

der their hands, that they would abstain from War, and forsake the English Rebels.

Queen Elizabeth being now full of Ombrage and Suspicions, by reason of the several late Conspiracies, and the Pope's Bull, she sent Sir William Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay to the Queen of Scots, to Treat with her; they found her bemoaning her Condition, excusing Norfolk, and referring herself wholly to the Queens Clemency, they proposed, that the Treaty of Edenborongb should be confirmed; that she shbuld renounce her Title and Claim to England, as long as Queen Elizabeth, and the Children lawfully born of her Body should live: that she should not renew or keep any League with any Foreign Prince against England: that she should not receive any Foreign Souldiers into Scotland: that she should have no intercourse of Counsels with the English or Irish, without acquainting the Queen therewith: that she should deliver up the English Fugitives or Rebels: that she should recompence the damages done to the English Borderers: that she should enquire according to Law, into the Murther, as well of the Lord Darnley her Husband, as of Murray: that she should deliver her Son into England as an Hostage: that she should Contract

Contract Marriage with no English Man, but with the Advice of the *Queen of England*, nor with any other against the Wills of the Estates of *Scotland*: that the *Scots* should not cross over into *Ireland*, but by Licence obtained out of *England*: that for Confirmation of these things, the Queen, and the Delagates to be appointed, should set to their Hands and Seals: that the Hostages whom the Queen of *England* should name, should be sent into *England*; that if the *Queen of Scots* should attempt any thing by her self, or any other, against *Queen Elizabeth*, she should, *ipso facto*, forfeit all her Right and Title she claimeth to *England*: that *Humes Castle*, and *Fast Castle*, should be holden by the English for three Years: that in like manner, some strong Holds in *Galloway* or *Cantyr*, should be delivered into the English mens Hands, lest from thence the Scottish Irish might infest *Ireland*. Lastly, that the Estates of *Scotland* should confirm all these things by Authority of Parliament. To which Propositions, the *Queen of Scots* replyed, with a *Proviso*, referring the fuller Answer to the Bishop of *Ross*, her Ambassador in *England*, and to some other Delegates, who afterwards, granting some of the Propositions, and rejecting others, the Treaty came

came to nothing, and things remained in the same state as they were in before: Only *Queen Elizabeth*, as Head of all *Brittain*, by her Authority prorogued the Parliament of *Scotland*. Whilst things were in this posture, the Pope supplied the English Rebels and Fugitives with Monies, and *Philip of Spain*, contracted a Marriage with *Anne of Austria*, Daughter to the Emperour *Maximilian*, his own Neece by his Sister, and she being to go by Sea from *Zealand* into *Spain*, *Queen Elizabeth*, to shew the Love and Respect she had for the House of *Austria*, sent Sir *Charles Howard*, with the Navy Royal, to Convoy her through the *British Sea*.

And now *Queen Elizabeth*, having compleated the Twelft year of her Reign, which some Wizzards had flattered the Papists, that it would be her last, the People, out of their great Affection and Loyalty to her Majesty, celebrated the 17th. of November, with all the Pomp, Joy, and Thanksgiving imaginable; which was not only continued upon that day during her Life, but even to this very day.

In *Ireland*, a new Rebellion was contrived, by the Earl of *Thoumond*, and his Adherents; which was disapointed when it was just ready to break out, merely by the Earl's Suspicions of his being discovered,

ed: whereupon he fled into France, and confessing his Crimes, and showing himself very penitent to the Queens Ambassador there, this Minister procured him his Pardon, and the Restitution of his Estate.

Soon after which, Queen *Elizabeth* made a very magnificent Entry into the City of London, for to go see the new Burse, which Sir *Thomas Gresham* had newly built, and in a solemn manner named it the *Royal Exchange*, with Sound of Trumpets, and by the Voice of an Herauld. Shortly after which, she created Sir *William Cecyl* Baron of *Burghley*.

There was at this time in England Delegates from the King of Scots, of whom Queen *Elizabeth* having demanded that they should explain the Reasons they had for deposing their Queen: whereupon they exhibited so insolent a Writing, that the Queen could not read it without Indignation, and told them, That she did not see that they had any just Cause to treat their Queen after that manner; and therefore desired they would immediately think of some means to allay the Dissentions of that Kingdom. Hereupon several Propositions were again made them, for the setting the Queen of Scots at Liberty; which

which being rejected by the Scottish Delegates, and Norfolk beginning anew his Practices, in favour of that Queen, and she her self corresponding and caballing with the Enemies of the Crown of England, whereto they were both excited by *Ridolpho* the Pope's Agent, that Queen had many of her Servants taken from her, and she her self put under a stricter Confinement, and a watching Eye was kept over the Duke, to whom the Pope had promised great Assistance, both of Money and Men, in case he would raise a Rebellion, assuring him, that the King of Spain would aid him with four thousand Horse, and six thousand Foot, and that he had already deposited a hundred thousand Crowns, and that he would be at all the Charge of the War.

But while these things were acting in England, the Queen of Scots Party was very much oppressed in Scotland, several of her Principal Adherents being put to Death, and their strongest Holds taken in. In France was the Marriage now solemnized between *Charles* the Ninth, the French King, and *Elizabeth of Austria*, Daughter to the Emperour *Maximilian*, to congratulate which, the Lord *Buckburst* was sent into France by Queen Elizabeth, and was there

there received with all the Honours and Pomp imaginable, and possibly the more, in respect of a Motion that the *French Court* designed to make in favour of a Match between the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Queen of *England*.

After the Lord *Buckhurst* had performed his Commission, he returned home with great Presents, and with one *Cavalcantio*, a *Florentine*, who had attended him in his Embassy. This *Cavalcantio* being a prudent Person, was entrusted by the Queen-Mother of *France*, to make a motion of this Match, to Queen *Elizabeth*. Which he accordingly performed, and the Queen seemed to listen favourably to the Proposal, for by this Match there should be added to the Kingdom of *England*, the Dukedoms of *Anjou*, *Bourbon*, *Averno*, and possibly the Kingdom of *France* it self. Whereupon a Treaty was held, in which the *French* proposed three Articles, one concerning the Coronation of the Duke, another concerning the joint Administration of the Kingdom, a third, concerning a Toleratior of his Religion whereto it was replied that the two first Articles might in some sort be composed, but hardly the third: for though a contrary Religion might be tolerated between Subjects of the same King-

Kingdom; yet between a Wife and her Husband, it seemed very incongruous and inconvenient; however the matter was brought at length to this Conclusion, that if the Duke would afford his presence with the Queen at Divine Service and not refuse to hear and learn the Doctrine of the Church of England; he should not be compelled to use the English Rites, but at his pleasure use the Roman, not being expressly against the Word of God. But they could not accommodate these Niceties; insomuch that the Treaty was quite broken off, after it had continued almost a Year.

But during these Occurrences, it happened at *Kinnaston* in *Herefordshire*, the Ground was seen to open, and certair Rocks with a piece of Ground removed, and went forwards four days together, carrying along great Trees and Sheep Coats; some with sixty Sheep in them, and overthrew *Rimnal-stone Chappel*: the Depth of the whole where it first broke out, is thirty Foot, and the breadth of the Breach, sixteen Yards; also, High-ways were removed near an hundred Yards, with Trees, and Hedg-rows, and the like.

And now the Papists were plotting and contriving new Attempts against the Queen, but they were all frustrated by the goodness
of

of God, and the Prudence of the Queen, and the Loyalty and Zeal of her Ministers and Protestant Subjects. Amongst others of those Devilish Instruments of Popery, was the Bishop of Ross, the Queen of Scots Ambassador; who made it his whole Business to excite and stir up People to Rebellion. He had laid several Plots for seizing Queen Elizabeth, and freeing the Queen of Scots; but they all failed him in the Execution. But notwithstanding that Bishop had received so many checks for these Practices of his, yet he continuing them to that degree, as not only to pervert the Subjects from their Loyalty, but even to Deligns against the Queen's Life; the Privy Council, after mature Deliberation in the Business, notwithstanding his Character, thought fit he should be sent, and kept close Prisoner in the Tower; which was accordingly done: As likewise with the Duke of Norfolk, who was again committed to the same Place, it having been discovered by a Pacquet of Letters, that he still continued in his Affections, Design to marry, and free out of Prison the Queen of Scots; having for that end kept correspondence with the Pope, and the other Enemies of the Crown, and traiterously consulted to take away the Queen's Life, and to bring in Forreign Forces to invade the

the Kingdom ; for which being brought to his Tryal, he was found guilty by his Peers, and accordingly beheaded.

The Parliament being assembled upon this occasion, it was Enacted amongst other Laws, that if any Man shoud go about to free any person imprisoned by the Queen's Commandment, for Treason or Suspicion of Treason, and not yet arraigned, he shall loose all his Goods, for his Life time, and be Imprisoned during the Queen's Pleasure, if the said Person having been Arraigned, the Rescuer shall forfeit his Life ; if Condemned, he shall be guilty of Rebellion.

Presently after the Dissolution of the Parliament, a Consultation was had whether *John Story*, Doctor of the Law, the Duke of Alva's Searcher, who some time before having been engaged to go on Board a Ship, to search for Goods, was by that piece of cunning brought into *England*, being an English man born, and having in *Brabant* consulted with a Foreign Prince, were to be held guilty of High Treason ; which being given in the affirmative, by the Learned in the Law, he was thereupon brought to his Tryal, and Accused, of having consulted with one *Preshal* a Conjurer, to make away the Queen, that he had Curſed her daily, when he ſaid Grace at

Table :

Table : that he shewed a way to the Duke of *Alva*, how to Invade *England*, of which being found guilty ; he accordingly suffered Death as a Traitor.

About this time *Matthew Stuart* Earl of *Lenox*, Regent of *Scotland*, and the King's Grand Father, was surprized unawares by the Nobility of the adverse Faction, and having yielding himself to *David Spence* of *Wormstone*, who thereupon lost his Life in his Defence, and they were both slain together by *Bell* and *Chandler*, after he had with great pains and care governed the Kingdom for his Grand child above fourteen Months ; and in his room was unanimously elected by the King's Faction, the Earl of *Marr*, for Regent of *Scotland*, but the place being too full of Troubles for a Man of his quiet Disposition, he departed this Life after he had Governed thirteen Months.

Some few days after the Execution of the Duke of *Norfolk*, one *Barnes* and *Mather* were put to Death for Conspiring with one *Herle* to take away the Life of certain Counsellors, and freeing the Duke ; and at the same time, suffered one *Rolph* for Counterfeiting the Queens hand.

Shortly after which, the Queen conferred new Honours upon several of the Nobility, concluded a League with the *France* King, and

and sent several Persons to expostulate with the Queen of Scots, for that she had usurped the Title and Arms of the Kingdom of England, and had not renounced the same, according to the Agreement of the Treaty of Edenborough, that she had endeavoured the Marriage of the Duke of Norfolk, without acquainting the Queen ; and had used all forcible means to free him out of Prison ; had raised the Rebellion in the North ; had relieved the Rebels both in Scotland, and in the Low-Countries ; had implored Aids from the Pope, the King of Spain, and others ; had conspired with certain of the English to free her out of Prison, and declare her Queen of England ; and finally, that she had procured the Pope's Bull against the Queen, and suffer her self to be publickly named the Queen of England, in Forreign Countries : all which Points, she either denied, or endeavoured to extenuate. And though, as she said, she was a free Queen, and not subject to any Creature, yet she was willing, and desired, that she might make her personal Answer at the next Parliament.

In the mean time, Scotland was full of Civil Distractions and Dissentions, the English countenancing the Kirgs Party, and the French the other : And the King of Spain

having made Complaints to the Queen, by his Ambassador, that the *Low-Country Rebels* were entertained and harboured in *England*; the Queen caused a severe Proclamation to be put forth, That all the *Dutch*, who could in any wise be suspected of Rebellion, should immediately depart the Kingdom; which proved rather disadvantageous than beneficial to the King of *Spain*: For *Count Vander Marea*, and other of the *Netherlands*, being hereupon compelled out of *England*, first seized upon the *Brid*; and then upon *Flushing*; the Surprize of which Places, being attended by the Revolt of other Towns, the *Spaniards* were in a short time, in some kind, excluded from the Sea, and were never after able to recover themselves in those Countries.

During these Transactions, the French Ambassador here, made Intercession in the behalf of the Queen of *Scots*; and likewise, endeavoured to promote the Match between the Queen and the Duke of *Anjou*, but perceiving that all his Offices were to no purpose, he returned into *France*, where he found that Court very much taken up with making Preparations for the Marriage of the King of *Navarr*, with the Lady *Margaret*, the French King's Sister. To this Solemuity were allured, by an inviting prospect of

per-

perpetual Peace and Amity, not only the Queen of Navarr, and the Chief of all the Protestants in that Kingdom ; but likewise the Earl of Leicester, and the Lord Burleigh, the Elector Palatine's Sons, with several of the Principal of the Reformed Party of other Nations, were desired to be at the Celebration of that Marriage, designing at one Blow to have cut down the Protestant Religion ; And though those Blood-thirsty Papists could not catch all they aimed at, yet as soon as the Marriage was Solemnized, there followed that Cruel Massacre of Paris, and that terrible Butchery of the Hugonots throughout all the Cities of France : but for the extenuating and vindicating of this horrible Fact, Proclamations and Edicts were immediately put forth, whereby the Protestants were accused of a Conspiracy against the King and the whole Royal Family : But the French King notwithstanding his Mask of Piety did not escape Divine Vengeance ; for before a Year was expired he fell sick of a Bloody Flux, which brought him to his end, after long and tedious Torments. And now came the Head of the Earl of Northumberland to the Block, who Rebelling, and then flying into Scotland, was by the Earl of Morton delivered for a Sum of Money to the Lord Hunsdon Gover-

hour of Berwick, and was shortly after Executed at York.

About this time was Sir *William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*, promoted to be Lord High Treasurer of *England*, upon the Decas of the Marques of *Winchester*, who a little before ended his Days, after he had lived ninety seven Years, and had been the Issue of his Body, to the number of one hundred and three Persons. Not long before which was a Motion made to the Queen in Favour of a Match between her Majesty and the Duke of *Alanson*, the French King's youngest Brother, which though rejected by her, by reason he was scarce seventeen years old, and the Queen now past eight and thirty ; yet *Alanson* did not cease prosecuting the Suit. In the mean time, the Queen fell sick of the Small Pox, but recovered again, before that it was known abroad that she was so, attending the Affairs of Government, taking care to suppress several fresh Rebellions in *Ireland*, and sending a new Colony thither. She also repaid, with Thanks, the Money she had borrowed of her Subjects; and put forth two Proclamations, by one of which, she commanded the Noble-men to observe the Law, in keeping Retainers ; by the other, she restrained Informers, who under the pretence of discovering Crown-Lands, concealed

cealed by private Persons, sacrilegiously seized upon the Lands of Parish Churches, and Alms Houses, piously endowed by the Queens Ancestors. And she likewise gained a great deal of Love and Honour, by two Acts of Justice; the one, That she satisfied the English Merchants out of the Goods that were detained, belonging to the Dutch, and restored the rest to the Duke of *Alva*, and made a full Transaction with the Merchants of *Genova*, for the Money intercepted; the other, That she freed *England*, at this time, of the Debts which her Father and her Brother had contracted in Foreign parts, and were increased by yearly Interest; and caused the Obligations of the City of *London*, which had been so often renewed, to be given in, to the great Satisfaction of the Citizens.

The Spanish Conduct in the Low Countries, having not met with that Success that was expected; on the contrary, several of their Towns being lost, all the Provinces ready for a Revolt, and the Fleet they had sent to the Relief of the English Catholics vanquished by the *Zealanders*; and the Duke of *Alva* finding how disadvantageous the cutting off Commerce with the English, had been to his Masters Subjects, he began to treat the English with more

Kindness, and thereupon, the Commerce was again laid open, which had been, for some Years, prohibited between the English and Dutch, for two years, which term being expired, the English removed their Trade to the Confederated States.

In the mean time, comes over a *French* Ambassadour to complain of the assistance that the Queen gave to the *Hugonots* of that Kingdom, to Request her Majesty to be God-mother to the *French King's Daughter*, and to use all manner of Offices towards the promoting a Match between the Queen and *Duke of Alanzon*. Whereupon her Majesty sent the Earl of *Worcester* into *France*, with a Present of a Font of Massy Gold, and to stand as her Deputy at the Solemnity of the Christening. And now the *French* use all their efforts for the advancing of this Match, desiring that the Duke of *Alanzon* might have leave to come over; which after much importunity, she consented to, upon condition, that he should not take it for any Disgrace, should he return without obtaining his Suit: And that he should first procure a Peace in *France*, and do something in favour of the *Protestants* of that Kingdom. Whereupon, a Peace was concluded, and the *Hugonots* allowed the Exercise of their Religion in certain Places. And the Duke of

of *Aujou* being elected King of *Poland*, and resolving to go by Sea thither, the *French* desired, that he might have free Passage through the *British Ocean*; which the Queen not only willingly granted, but made Offer of a Fleet for the convoying him thither.

There having been no Regent in *Scotlang*, ever since the Earl of *Marr's* Death, *James Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, was now made Regent, by the Procurement of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was continued and maintained by the Authority and Power of Queen *Elizabeth*, maugre all the Practices of the Papists, and the *French* against him. This Regent enacted many profitable Laws for the Defence of Religion against Papists and Hereticks, in the King's Name. But, the Protection and keeping of the King's Person, he confirmed to *Alexander Ereskin*, Earl of *Marr* (to whom the Custody of the Kings, in their tender years, belongeth by a particular priviledge) though he were in his Minority: And now the Regent meeting with some Opposition through the Practices of the *French*, he implored Aid of Queen *Elizabeth*, which she granted him, he therewith overcame his and the Kingdom's Enemies, and brought that Realm into a very settled and quiet Posture.

About this time, the Bishop of Ross was let out of Prison, but expelled *England*; and being abroad, he continued his Sollicitations to the Pope and all Catholick Princes, in favour of the Queen of *Scots*, his Mistress, from all whom he received fair Promises, but no Performances. And indeed he had lost the main support of his Hopes in the Duke of *Alva*, who about that time was recall'd from his Government of the Low-Countries, both for that he was grown too Great, and that the People there had a Mortal Aversion for his Person, by reason of his Cruelty. He was succeeded by *Reguſens*, a man of a milder Spirit, minding his own, not concerning himself with either English or Scottish Affairs, but endeavoured to oblige Queen *Elizabeth* by all manner of good Offices.

Now again broke out several new Rebel-lions in *Ireland*, but were suppressed by the care and Industry of the Queen's Ministers and Officers there. But they had raised a desire *Walter Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, to go against them, which being opposed by Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, Deputy of *Ire-land*, an Expedient was found out by the Queen, by appointing *Essex* to take a Pa-tent of the Deputy; which having accordingly done he went into *Ireland* with some

some Forces; but not meeting with the Success he had promised himself, he long solicited, and at length obtained leave to return home.

In the mean time, the King of *Navarre* and the Duke of *Alanson*, a Pretender to the Queen, being suspected by the Queen Mother of *France*, of some Designs against her Authority, were put under Confinement: Whereupon Queen *Elizabeth* sent an Envoy to solicit their Reconciliation and Liberty. But now *Charles* the French King dying, he was succeeded by his Brother, *Henry* the Third; who having left the Throne of *Poland*, and being returned into his own Countrey, my Lord *North* was sent Ambassador, to congratulate his Arrival, and Inauguration into his Kingdom: Who, in return, sent a Person with the same Character hither, but whose chief Errand was to make strong Intercessions in the King's and Queen Mothers name, in Favour of the Match between her Majesty, and the Duke of *Alanson*. But notwithstanding all the Kindness that passed between these two Courts, and that the League of *Blois* was now again confirmed and ratified by both Crowns, yet the French continued their Practices in *Scotland*, in favour of the Queen of *Scots*; ent-

deavoured to have got that King over into France, contrived how to deprive Morton the Regent, of his Authority ; and the French King having demanded, by Letters, whether the mutual Defence mentioned in the League, was intended to comprehend the Case of Religion also? Which the Queen answering in the Affirmative, he immediately began to prepare for War against the Protestants ; and Alanzon being engaged in the adverse Party, there was no Talk of a Match for a long time.

During these Occurrences, Requested the Spanish Governour of the Low Countries, finding how much his Predecessors neglect of Marine Affairs was prejudicial to his Master's Interests, he made his Request to Queen Elizabeth, that he might take up Ships and Marriners, for His Majesties Service : That the English Fugitives, in the Low-Countries, might serve the King of Spain against the Hollanders, and have free Access to the Ports of England ; and that the Dutch, who were Rebels against the King of Spain, might be banished England. But, for several Reasons, she thought not fit to grant any of these Particulars : yet to preserve inviolate the old Burgundian League, she put out a Proclamation, wherein she commanded, that the Ships of the Dutch, that were

were made ready, should not go forth of the Haven; nor yet, the Dutch who had taken up Arms against the King of *Spair*, enter into the Parts of *England*, and by Name, the Prince of *Orange*, and fifty other of the principal of that Faction: In Return of which Favour, the *English* Seminary at *Doway* was dissolved, and the Earl of *Westmoreland*, and other *English* Fugitives were Banished the Dominions of the King of *Spain*.

In the mean time, the Prince of *Orange* and the Confederate States finding their Forces too small to oppose the King of *Spain*, they consulted to whose Protection they might most securely betake themselves. The *French* they saw then engaged in a Civil War, the Princes of *Germany* were loath to part with their Money, could seldom agree amongst themselves, and were not altogether of a mind with them in Religion: Whereupon knowing none more powerful nor capable of protecting them than *England*, they sent an Honourable Embassy of several Persons to the Queen, offering her the Sovereignty of *Holland* and *Zealand*; forasmuch as she was descended from the Earls of *Holland*, by *Philippa*, Wite of *Edward the Third*, Daughter of *William of Bavaria*, Count of *Honnoria* and *Holland*:

by whose other Sister the Hereditary Right of those Provinces came to the King of *Spain*. Of this Offer the Queen took time to consider, and after mature deliberation, she made answer, after that she had thanked them for their good Intentions towards her, that she held nothing more glorious than Justice, that as she could not with the safety of her Honour and Conscience receive those Provinces into her Protection, much less assume them into her Possession; yet she would use her endeavours with the King of *Spain*, that a good Peace might be concluded.

Shortly after *Requesens* dyed, the States of the several Provinces took upon them the ancient Administrations of the Government, which the King of *Spain* was fain to confirm unto them, till such time as *John of Austria* was arrived, whom he designd for a Successor to *Requesens*. In the mean time, the Queen by her Ministers endeavoured to compose Matters in those Countries; but the minds of the Factions were so exasperated against one another, that all her efforts in that kind proved Abortive. Yet he continued to intercede with the King of *Spain* in their behalf; and the Ambassador she sent for this purpose to that Court, finding that the King's Ministers would

would not admit in the Queens Title, the Attribute of Defender of the Faith, he demanded it with that Courage and Prudence, that he thereby gained the Favour of the King of Spain himself who desired him that the Queen might know nothing of this Dispute, and gave severe Command that the Title should be admitted.

About this time there happened some disorders upon the Borders of Scotland, which having been favoured by the Ministers of the Regent, Queen Elizabeth would in no wise be satisfied until the Regent himself came into England to make his Submissions to the Earl of Hantingdon, the English Commissioner.

Much about the same time the Earl of Essex received a great Affront, for amidst his great Exploits and Victory in Ireland, through the Practices of his Enemies at Court; He was of a sudden recalled home, and ordered to resign his Authority in Ulster. But Leicester being jealous of his Presence at Court, caused him to be sent back thither with the empty Title of Earl Marshal of Ireland; for grief whereof he fell into a Bloody Flux, and ended his days in grievous Torments, but not without suspicion of Poyson, by the Earl of Leicester's means, for
that

that he had married his Widow immediately after his Death.

In the mean time, the Corfusions increased in the *Low-Countries*, which the Queen endeavoured very much to remedy, and though the States had offered themselves to the *French*, yet she sent them twenty thousand Pounds Sterling, upon Condition, they should neither call in the *French* into the *Low Countries*, nor change their Prince nor their Religion, nor refuse a Peace, in case it were offered by *Don John of Austria*, upon reasonable Conditions. And that Gouvernour being now arrived *Queen Elizabeth* sent a Person of Quality to congratulate his coming thither, and to offer him her affiance, if the States call'd in the *French* into the *Low Countries*.

The Seas being now extreamly infested with Pyrates, the Queen caused several Men of War to put forth to scour them; which they did to that purpose, as to take two hundred of them, and to put them in Prisons all along the Coast. She likewise caused the *Zealanders* to make Restitution and Satisfaction of the *English* Goods they had taken and confiscated. And now all the World courting the Prosperity of *England*, and the prudent Conduct of its Queen, the *Portugals* requested that the Commerce

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might be restored, that had been now for sometime prohibited between the two Nations, and the Conditions which they offered, and were accepted, were as much or more to the English, as their Advantage. About the same time, *Martin Forbisher*, undertook a Voyage for the discovery of the Northern passage to *Cathaya*; but his, and that which was undertaken two years after for the same purpose, proved in vain. And now, a great Friend and Ally of Queen Elizabeth's, the Emperour *Maximillian*, being dead, she sent Sir *Philip Sidney* to his Son *Rodolphus*, to condole his Fathers Death, and congratulate his Succession, causing the same Offices to be done with the surviving Son of the then newly deceased Elector Palatine.

In *Ireland*, fresh Rebellions breaking out about this time, the prudent Conduct of the Queen and her Ministers, was such, that all those Commotions were suddenly suppressed, and that Nation brought to a greater Subjection than it had ever been before; but her Ministers proceeding to lay new Taxes, she gave Order for the moderating them, saying, that she would have her Subjects shorne, not devoured.

But the Papists still continuing their Practices against her Majesty, had perswaded

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Don John of Austria to edeavour the Escape of the Queen of Scots ; which, when he should have procured, he was to have married her, and thereupon, have demanded as well England as Scotland, in Right of his Wife. But this Plot and all the Contrivances to bring it about, being discovered by the Prince of Orange to Queen Elizabeth ; she thereupon entred into a Defensive League with the States of the Low Countries. After which, some Forces were sent over thither, with whom, flocked several Volunteers of Quality. Casimir the Elector Palatin's Son came likewise thither, with an Army of German Horse and Foot, at the Queens Charges. These Forces were unexpectedly attacqued by Don John, at the Head of a great and experienced Army, assisted by the Prince of Parma, and otherthe best Commanders of the Spanish Monarchy ; and though they had expected a certain Victory, yet after an obstinate Fight, they were compelled to retreat : but rallying again, they thought to have surprized the English and Scottish Volunteers, but were again repulsed by them, and the English and Scots were so fiery in this Engagemt, that, casting away their Garments by reason of the hot Weather, they fought in their Shirts, which they made fast about them.

Before

Before this Action, *Don John* had sent to *Queen Elizabeth*, to complain of disobedience in the States. The *Spaniard* himself having done the same, and likewise the *French-man*, of his *Hugonot* Subjects. Thus sat this Queen as an Heroical Prince's and Umpire between the *Spaniards*, the *French*, and the *States*; insomuch, that it was true what one hath Written, that *France* and *Spain* were the Scales in the Ballance of Europe, and *England* the Beam to turn them either way: For whom she assisted did ever play the Matter.

Now though Ambassadours come from the *Queen of England*, the *Emperour* and the *French King* into the *Low-Countries*, with Proposals of Peace, yet their Negotiation proved to no purpose, for that *Don John* refused to admit the Protestant Religion, and the Prince of *Orange* refused to return into *Holland*. But shortly after, *Don John* Dyed in the flower of his Age, some say of the Pestilence, others of Grief, both for his being out of Favour with the Spanish King, and for that, his Ambition had been disappointed; first, of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, and afterwards of that of *England*.

In *Scotland* began again new Commotions, for the People having conceived a great

great Aversion against the Lord *Morton* the Regent, the Nobility unanimously resolved to transfer the Administration of the Government upon the King, though then but twelve Years old, appointing him a Council of twelve of the Principal Lords, three of whom were to attend him a Month by course. Hereupon the King sent an Ambassador to Queen *Elizabeth*, who was dismissed with satisfaction in most of the Points he came about : but the Lord *Morton*, not being able to brook the Disgrace of being put from the Regency, taketh the Administration of all Affairs to himself ; which so provoked the Nobility of that Kingdom that they raised a great Army, and were ready to fight him and his Forces, when through the Intercession of Sir *Robert Bowes*, the English Ambassador, things where accomodated for the present.

And now the King of *Spain* and the Pope conspire the utter Ruine, as they imagined of Queen *Elizabeth*, having taken all the necessary Measures for an Invasion of England and Ireland ; But *Don Sebastian*, King of *Portugal*, being to Head this Enterprize, was killed in the memorable Battel, wherein three Kings were slain in *Africa* : whereupon the King of *Spain's* Thoughts and Forces were wholly taken up how-

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to secure the Kingdom of *Portugal* to himself.

In the mean time, the Duke of *Alanzon* renews his Suit to the Queen, sending over several French Lords to sollicit in his behalf : and amongst the rest, one *Simier*, who had the Reputation of a great Courtier, and one who understood the Art of Love, better than any one Person of his time ; and indeed, he seemed to have made such Advances in his Negotiation, as made several of the other Pretenders jealous, and caused the Earl of *Leicester* to report, that this French-man crept into the Queens Affections by Love-Potions and unlawful Arts, for which, and other Speeches, and his being marryed to the Earl of *Essex*'s Widow, he was confined to the Castle of *Greenwich*, and had it not been for the Earl of *Sussex*, though his greatest Adversary, he had been committed to the Tower : But this course so provoked the Earl of *Leicester*, and there were such suspicions of a Design of murdering *Simier*, that the Queen put out a Proclamation, commanding, that no Person should offer Injury to the Ambassador, or any of his Servants. Yet it happening at that time, that the Queen going in her Barge with *Simier*, and some English Noble-men to *Greenwich*, a young Fellow, shooting off a Musket, shot

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one of the Rowers in the Barge, through the Arm with a Bullet, for which he was immediately carried to the Gallows ; yet upon Solemn Protestation that he did it unwillingly, and with no ill intent, he was let go, and pardoned. And notwithstanding all that was suggested to the Queen, yet she was so far from suspecting her Subjects, that she frequently said, *She would not believe any thing against them, which a Mother would not believe against her Children.* Within a few days after which Accident, the Duke of Alanson himself came *incognito* into England, and unexpected by the Queen ; with whom, having had some private Conferences, he returned back to France ; and within a Month or two after her his Departure, the Queen appointed Commissioners to treat with Simier, concerning the Articles of the Marriage.

The King of Spain having constituted the Prince of Parma Governor of the Low Countries, Q. Elizabeth supplying the States with a great Sum of Money ; for which, William Davison brought into England the ancient precious Habiliments of the Family of Burgundy, and their costly Vessels laid to Pawn, by Matthew of Austria, and the States. And about this time, Sir William Drury succeeded in the Deputiship of Ireland, to Sir Henry Sidney, who had been eleven years Deputy of Ireland, at several times. And

And Casimir, Son to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine came into England; and after he had been magnificently entertained, he was made Knight of the Garter, and dismissed with a yearly Pension. And the Queen having procured of the Grand Seignior a full Liberty for her Subjects to trade in all the Territories of Turkey, a Company of Turkey Merchants was first set up about that time; who carried on a great and most advantagious Trade in the several parts of his vast Dominions.

Hereupon followed the Death of Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; in whose place succeeded Sir Thomas Bromley, with the Title of Lord Chancellor of England. And now broke out new Rebellions in Ireland, the Natives thereof being thereto stirred up by the Pope and his Adherents; During which, Sir William Drury dying, Arthur Lord Gray was made Deputy in his stead. And now the Pope having bestowed the Kingdom of Ireland upon the King of Spain, for that Queen Elizabeth, forsooth, had forfeited her Right by being an Heretick: Great Forces were sent into that Kingdom, both of Spaniards and Italians, for to assist the Rebels in driving and expelling the English

lish from thence ; and through the Rebels and Auxiliaries had the Advantage in some Rencounters, yet they were at length totally routed by the *English*, and the *Irish* hanged, and the *Spaniards* and *Italians* put to the Sword. And no less successful were the *English* in the *Low Countries*, where *John Norris* and *Oliver Temple*, *English* Commanders, being joyned with some Companies of *Dutch*, attacked early one Morning, the wealthy, strong, and large City of *Mecklyn* in *Brabant*, and after some Opposition took it. Not long before these Occurrences, died Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who besides the *Royal Exchange*, and other publick Structures, dedicated to the Profession of Learning, a fair House of his in the City, since called *Gresham Colledge*; constituting therein Lectures of Divinity, Civil Law, Physick, Astronomy, Geometry, and Rhetorick, with reasonable Stipends.

And now the *English* Seminaries abroad, who were incited to maintain and inculcate, That the Pope hath such Fullness of Power, by Divine Right, over the whole World, both in Ecclesiastical and Divine Matters, that by vertue thereof it is lawful for him to excommunicate Kings, absolve their Subjects from their Oath of Allegi-

Allegiance, and deprive them of their Kingdoms : And now I say, those Seminaries began to spawn out Instruments into all Parts, for the teaching and inculcating this Doctrine ; and amongst others came the Jesuits, Parsons, and Complain into England, who spoke to the Papists so venomously of the Queen, and of disposing her, that the Papists themselves did design to have discovered them. Whereupon, for that these, and several more of that wicked Tribe, lay lurking and in Masquerade, stirring up People to Rebellion, and using all manner of abominable Machinations against the Queen and her Authority ; her Majesty thought fit to put out a Proclamation, wherein she declared, *That she had attempted nothing against any Prince, but for Preservation of her own Kingdom ; nor had invaded the Provinces of any other, though she had sundry times thereunto been provoked, by Injuries, and invited by Opportunities.* If any Princes do assail her, she doubteth not but to be able (by the Favour of God) to defend her People, and to that purpose she had mustered her Forces both by Sea and Land, and had now made them ready against Hostile Invasions. Her faithful Subjects she exhorteth to continue unmoveable in their Allegiance and Duty towards God, and their Prince, the Minister of God.

God. The rest which had shaken off their Love to their Country, and their Obedience to their Prince, she commandeth to carry themselves modestly, and not to provoke the severity of Justice : For she would no longer offend in such sort, that by sparing the bad, she should be cruel against her self and her good Subjects.

About this time it was that Captain *Drake* returned home from his extraordinary Voyage round the World. He was a Person born of mean Parentage in *Devonshire*, his Father being Persecuted in King *Henry the Eighth's* time for Protestantism, changed his abode, and lived privately in *Kent*, but after that Kings Death, he procured to read Prayers among the Mariners of the Queens Navy, and bound his Son *Francis* Prentice to the Master of a Ship who traded to *France* and *Zealand*. Now this Master took such a likeing to *Francis* for his Activity and Readiness in all things he took in hand, that at his Death he left him his Pink as a Legacy. This Vessel *Drake* sold ; and there upon in the year 1567, attended Sir *John Hawkins* in his Voyage to *America*, but with the loss of all he had in the World in that Voyage. Sometime after, having gained a considerable Sum of Money, by Trading and Pri-

Privateering, he again undertook a Voyage to America, wherein the first Prize he made was great store of Gold and Silver carried over the Mountains upon Mules, whereof he carried the Gold to his Ships, but left and buried the Silver. After this Exploit he proceeded, took, plundered, and fired a great place of Commerce, called the Cross, upon the River Chirage, and whilist he was wandring and roving about the adjacent places, he discovered from the Mountains the South Sea.

Hereupon inflamed with Affectation of Glory and Wealth, falling upon his knees, he craved the assistance of God, and bound himself by a Vow to undertake the Navigating and Surveying of those Seas: And now, having obtained great Riches, he for the present returned home: Afterwards, about the middle of November, in the Year 1577, He set Sail with five Ships, and about 163 Seamen, from Plymouth, for the Southern Sea, and in the space of five and twenty days came to the Cape of Cantyne in Barbary, and then sailed along the Isle of Fogo, that casteth forth Sulphury Flames; and at his being under the Line, he caused every Person in his Ships to be let Blood, and Arriving on the Twenty sixth of April, at the mouth of the River of Plata, he saw

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an infinite number of Sea Calves ; from thence sayling to the Haven of Saint Julian, he found a Gybbet, set up, as was thought, by Magellan, when he punished certain Mutineers. In this very place John Doughty, a stout and industrious Man, the next to Drake in Authority, was called in question for raising Sedition in the Navy, and was condemned to Death, which he suffered very undauntedly, after having received the Communion with Drake. On the twentieth of August, he set Sail with three Ships, for the two lesser he had before left to the Waves, shipping the Men and Ammunition into the rest, to the Streight of Magellan ; the sixth of September entring into the wide Southern Ocean, called the *Pacifique Sea*, he found it extream Tempestuous, insomuch, that his Ships were dispersed by Storm ; in the one of which John Winter was Master, who returned back into England. Drake himself, with only one Ship, Coasted along the Shoar, until he came to Mouch Island. And setting Sail from thence, he found a Barbarian fishing in a small Boat, who taking our Men to be Spaniards, gave them notice, that there road at Anchor, a great Spanish Ship, at Villa Parizo, and directed them thither : And the Spaniards supposing him to be their own

own Country-man, invited him on Board, where he presently shut the *Spaniards*, not being above eight Persons, under Hatches, and took the Ship, wherein was four hundred pound weight of Gold. Then went he on Land at *Taurapasa*, where he found a *Spaniard* sleeping on the Sea Shoar, and lying by him thirteen Bars and Wedges of Silver, to the value of four hundred thousand Duckets ; which he commanded to be carried away, not so much as once waking the Man. Afterwards entring the *Haven of Africa*, he found there three Ships without any Seamen in them ; wherein, besides other Commodities, were seven and fifty Silver Bricks, each of them weighed twenty pound ; from whence he sailed to *Lima*, where he found twelve Ships in one Road, and in them great store of Silks, and a Chest full of Money ready Coyned, but not so much as a Boy aboard ; so secure they think themselves on that Coast : And then making all the Sail he could, he followed the rich Ship called the *Cacofogo*, and by the way met with a small Ship without Canon or other Arms, out of which he took four-score pound weight of Gold, a Golden Crucifix, and some Emeralds of a fingers length. On the first of *March*. he overtook the *Cacofogo*, and having shot down

the Foremast with the shot of a great Piece of Ordnance he set upon her and soon took her; and in her, besides Jewels, fourscore pound weight of Gold, thirteen Chests of Silver ready Coyted, and as much Silver, as would ballance a Ship. And now thinking himself sufficiently rich, he resolved to make Sail for *England*; and so on the third of November 1580, he arrived at *Plymouth*, having sayled round about the World in the space of three Years, to his Eternal Renown, and the great admiration of all Men.

He was graciously received by the Queen, who yet sequestred his Goods, that they might be forth coming if the King of Spain demanded them: And her Majesty having given order for his Ship to be drawn on thoor near *Deptford*, whereto, and where it does remain for a Monument; and in it being consecrated for a Memorial with great solemnity; and having been there treated with great Magnificence, her Majesty conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon Captain *Drake*. But the Spanish Embassador in *England*, began to bluster; and demanded the Goods that had been taken by *Drake*, and made Complaints of the English sayling in the American Seas: To whom the Queen replied, That she had caused the

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Goods to be sequestred, and that they were forth-coming, for the King of Spain's satisfaction ; notwithstanding that the Queen had been at greater Expences in suppressing the Rebellions that had been raised by the Spaniard's Instigations in *England* and *Ireland*, than all the Money that *Drake* had brought with him , And as for Sayling on the *American Sea*, that it was as lawful for her Majesties, and other Princes Subjects, as the King of Spain's ; and that she could not acknowledge any Right in the Pope to appropriate those or any other Countries to any Person. However, the King of Spain's Agent in this Business, had a great Sum of Money repayed him, which, instead of being restored to the Owners, was employed against the Queen, and the Protestants in the Low Countries; where the *English* did extraordinary Exploits in behalf of the confederated States, General *Norris* raising the Siege of *Fenwick*, that was besieged by the Forces of the King of Spain, and shortly after fought another Spanish Army, but, being over-powered with Numbers, made a gallant Retreat. In the mean time, new Troubles were raised in *Scotland*, some envying the Duke of *Lenox* his great Favour with the King, accused him of endeavouring to pervert the King to Popery, and allure

him into *France*, which suspicions he endeavoured to dissipate; and thinking those Rumours were promoted by *Morton*, and that he was not secure as long as *Morton* lived, he caused him to be beheaded, as accessory to the Death of the King's Father.

During these Transactions, the Match with the Duke of *Alanson* was prosecuted afresh, several of the Principal Lords of *France*, coming over for that end, and shortly after that Duke himself came over hither. In the mean time, the Articles of Marriage were agreed upon by the Commissioners, on both sides, but with some Reservations, that were disclaimed by the *French* King, who refusing to enter into an Offensive and Defensive League, until such time as the Marriage was consummated. Yet the *French* Duke's Presence here seemed to have so promoted his Business, that the Queen, having one day given him publickly a Ring, this was looked upon as a Contract, by all the standers by; and thereupon publick Rejoycing was made in several Places abroad, as for a thing concluded, but not so at home, when the innate Aversion the English have for the French, broke out into publick Murmurs, and Libels against this Match, which occasioned the Queen to put forth Proclamations to silence them, and the Authors

Authors and Dispersers of those Seditious Pamphlets to be punished according to Law. About the same time, a Jesuit and several Popish Priests were convicted of having plotted the Ruine of the Queen and Kingdom, of adhering to the Pope, the Queens Enemy; and of coming into *England* to raise Forces against the State; for which they were condemned, and accordingly executed; Shortly after whom, several Papists suffered Death likewise for the same Crimes.

In the mean time, the Duke of *Alanzon*, suspecting that he had only been lured with empty hopes of a Crown here in *England*, having the Government of the Low Countreys conferred upon him by the States, he prepared for his Journey thither, and was accompanied by the Queen as far as *Canterbury*: where they parting, her Majesty ordered some of the Principal Courtiers to attend him to *Antwerp*; where, finding his Commission so limited, that he had only the Name of Authority, he made a rash Attempt upon *Antwerp*; for which he was forced to leave the Low Countreys, with the Aversion and Scorn of those People.

But during these Occurrences, the King of *Spain* subdued all *Portugal* in Seventy days time: which being a great Addition

to the vast Dominion he before had, put all *Europe* in mind of uniting for their common Security. In the mean time, the *English* continued their Bravery in the Low-Countries, and with great Success and Advantage to the States. And the Queen, to procure the Amity of the King of *Denmark*, and an Abatement of the Customs in the *Sound*, sent him the Order of the Garter, which he accordingly received with all acknowledgement. And now broke out again new Commotions in *Scotland*, the King being surprised and detained by the Earls of *Goury*, *Lindsey*, *Marr*, and others, who caused *Arran* to be imprisoned, *Lenox* to be banished out of *Scotland*, and the Earl of *Arguse* to be called home from Exile. But shortly after, the King being then about 18 years old, made his Escape out of their Hands ; whereupon, Sir *Francis Walsingham* was sent to him by Queen *Elizabeth*, for the giving him good Counsel, and the endeavouring to compose the Distractions of that Kingdom : During which, the famous *Irish* Rebel *Gyrald Fitz Gyrald*, the 11th Earl of *Desmond* of this Family, having a long time kept himself out of the hands of the English, by lurking in private places, was about this time found out, and slain by a Common Souldier, in a poor Cottage. This great

great Lord was descended from Maurice, the Son of Gyrald of Windsor, an English man, famous among those who first invaded Ireland in the Year 1170. He possessed whole Counties together, with the County Palatine of Kerry, and had of his own Name and Race, at least five hundred Gentlemen at his Command, all whom, and his own Life also, he lost within the space of 3 years, very few of his Family being left alive. This Misfortune was breught upon him by his Disloyalty to his Prince, through the Instigation of Popish Priests.

But Ireland and Scotland, (where lately the Earl of Gowry was beheaded, as convicted of several Treasons) were not the only Scenes of Plots, and Conspiracies, but England it self was again filled with Popish Practices against the Queens Life, and in favour of the Queen of Scots. But being discovered, some of the Nobility and Ring-leaders of the Faction, were taken into Custody, others confined to their Houses, and others made their Escape into France.

In the mean time, some Disputes happening between the Czar of Muscovy and the King of Sweden, this King not finding himself able to oppose that Emperour, sendeth a Royal Ambassy to request the Queens Intercession in his Behalf, which accordingly

her Majesty immediately performed; and by her Ambassador accommodated matters between those two Princes, upon very reasonable Terms. At the same time the Queens Ambassador obtained of the *Czar*, the Confirmation of the Priviledges of the English Merchants in *Russia*, though she had denied him Satisfaction in several points, and one of her Subjects to be his Wife and Empress, which he had extreamly solicited.

Mendora, the Spanish Ambassador, at this time in *England*, was put out of the Kingdom for joining with the English Rebels, and stirring up the Pople to Rebellion; and an Ambassador sent into *Spain*, to justify this Conduct, who not being admitted to Audency of the King, but referred to the Counsellors, he diddained to open himself to them, and returned home without declaring the Cause of his Embassy. The Papists Printed and dispersed Books, to exhort the Queens Women to commit the like against the Queen, as *Judith* had done with Con mendasions against *Holofernes*. The Bookseller for whom these seditious Libels were printed, was executed; but the Author could not be found out. And now farther Discoveries were made of the practises of the Papists against the Queen and

and State, of a Design of invading *England* by the Catholick Princes, and of the measures that had been taken by the Papists for that purpose, which Discoveries being confirmed by the Confessions of some of the Papists themselves, all possible Precautions were taken for the preventing the Execution of any such pernicious Designs ; and amongt other Expedients, for the better providing for the Safety of the Queens Person, a number of her Subjects, headed by the Earl of *Leicester*, men of all Ranks and Conditions, bound themselves mutually to each other, by thir Oaths and Subscriptions, to persecute all those to Death that should attempt any thing against the Queen ; which League of theirs was called the Association.

The several Treaties that had been held with the Queen of *Scots*, having proved abortive, she fearing that this Association was designed for her destruction, made this Proposition by *Nayre* her Secretary, to the Queen and Council, That if she might be set at Liberty, and be assured of the Queens Affection, she would enter into a strict League and Amity with her ; and passing by all matters of offence, most officiously love and observe her above all other Princes of *Christendom*, and enter also into the

Association aforesaid for the Queens Security, and into a League Defensive (saving that Ancient League between *France* and *Scotland*.) This seemed to give great Delight and Satisfaction to Queen Elizabeth; and she was thought at that time to be really inclined to grant her her Liberty. But her Majesty being continually alarm'd with Apprehensions from the adverse Party, both of *Scots* and *English*, who excluded, that the Queens Life was in no wise secure while the Queen of *Scots* was living, or at least at Liberty; inasmuch that this Treaty was likewise broken of; and upon the Queen of *Scots* Adversaries Suggestions, she was taken from the Earl of Shrewsbury, and committed to the Custody of Sir Amias Paulet, and Sir Drue Drury, which rendred her so desperate, that she grew the more importunate with the Pope and the King of *Spain* to put their Designs in Execution.

And now there ran a Report, that the Catholicks had entred into a Combination, for the depriving Queen Elizabeth of her Crown, for the disinheriting the King of *Scots* of the Kingdom of *England*, as being both of them detected of Heresie, the Queen of *Scots* to be married with some Catholick English Noble Man; that this

Noble

Noble Man should be elected King of England, by the English Catholicks, the Election confirmed by the Bishop of Rome, that his Children by the Queen of Scots should be proclaimed Lawful Successors to the Crown ; and all this was affirmed by one Hart a Priest. About this time died in France the Duke of Alanson for Grief ; and in Holland the Prince of Orange was treacherously shot with three Bullets, by one Balthazar Gerard, a Burgundian.

And now the French King being elected by Queen Elizabeth into the Order of the Garter, her Majesty sent the Earl of Derby to invest him therewith, with all the usual Solemnity.

There being a Parliament assembled at Westminster, one Parry, a Member of the lower House was first imprisoned for opposing and exclaiming against a Bill that was preferred against the Jesuits, but being set at Liberty upon his Submission, he was immediately after accused by one Edward Nevil, of the Earl of Westmorland's Family, of having held secret Consultations about taking away the Queen's Life ; which upon his Examination being confessed by him, with all the Particulars thereof ; and being brought to his Tryal, and still confessing the same, he was according-

ly condemned and executed. Whereupon the Parliament then sitting, made several seasonable Laws for the Security of the Queen's Person. Thereupon, the Earl of Arundel was committed to the Tower. In the same place, and at the same time, the Earl of Northumberland, a man of a lofty Spirit and Courage, who had been committed thither upon Suspicion of a secret Consultation with *Tkrockmorton*, the Lord Paget, and the Guises, for invading of *England*, and setting the Queen of *Scots* at Liberty, was found dead in his Bed, being shot with three Bullets under his left Pap, his Chamber door being barred on the inside: The Coroners *Inquest* having examined the matter, and all other lawful Scrutinies being made, it was found and declared, how that for fear of the Law he had laid violent Hands upon himself.

The Practices of the Papists against the Queen and the Reformed Religion, being thus daily more and more discovered, the Queen resolved to endeavour the contracting an Offensive and Defensive League with the King of Denmark, the Protestant Princes, and States of *Germany*, and the Low Countries, and with the King of *Scotland*: To which purpose, she sent Ministers to their

their respective Courts ; but it was delayed in *Scotland* by some new Commissions, which occasioned a Change of Ministers and Officers of that Crown, till at length all being quieted and accommodated, it was unanimously voted by all, that a Treaty of a League with the Queen of *England* should be agreed upon, and Delegates nominated to that purpose. During these Transactions new Rebellions broke forth in *Ireland*, the Mutineers calling into their Aid the *Hebridian Scots*, who together with the *Irish* were utterly defeated by the *English*, above three thousand of them, (being all except fourscore) killed upon the Place. Which Victory was famous and advantageous, both for the present and future times : for hereby the name of the *Mac-Williams* in *Connaught*, was utterly extinct, and the insolent Attempts of the *Scottish Islanders* absolutely crushed.

About this time the States of the Low Countreys being brought very low, and unable to secure themselves any longer against the Ruine that was threatened them by the vast power of the *Spaniards*, they implored Queen Elizabeth's Protection, and offered her the Sovereignty of their Provinces, which for the present, after much debate in her Council she refused ; but was

was willing to supply them with four Thousand Souldiers, in case the Town of *Sluce*, with the Ordnance belonging to it, were delivered to her for Caution. But afterwards, upon their farther Representations of the sad Condition they were reduced to, and commiserating the doltful Estate of so great a Branch of the reformed Religion, she at last resolves to take them into her Protection, promising to supply them with five Thousand Foot, and a Thousand Horse, under a sufficient General, and paying them during the War, upon condition, that they should by way of Pledge, deliver to her *Flushing*, the Fort of *Ramkin*, and the *Brill*: And her Majesty immediately caused to be put forth a large Declaration in Jussification of this her Conduct. And thereupon, that the War might not be brought to her own Doors by the King of *Spain*, she sent Sir *Francis Drake* Admiral of her Fleet, and *Christopher Carlile*, General of her Land Forces into *America*, with a Fleet of Twenty one ships, wherein were two Thousand three Hundred Volunteers and Sailors, for to make a Division thereby, who after they had taken and plundered several places in those parts of the World, and lost seven hundred of their Men, most of whom dyed

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of the *Calaute*, they returned home, with a Booty valued at six Thousand Pounds Sterling, and two hundred and forty of the Enemies great Brass and Iron Guns; and with Tobacco, being the first time it was brought into England.

During these Transactions in *America*, John Davies, with two Ships, set forth at the Charges of the Citizens of London, first discovered and found a Passage by the Northern parts of *America* to the *East Indies*.

About this time, the Earl of Leicester was sent by the Queen, as General of her Forces into *Holland*, being accompanied by the Earl of Essex, and several Persons of Quality, with a Choice Band of five hundred Gentlemen. The Earl of Leicester's Reception was attended with all the Pomp and Magnificence imaginable: And at his Arrival at the *Hague*, the chief Government and absolute Authority over the confederated Provinces, was committed to him by Instrument in Writing, by the States General, with the Title of Governor and Captain General of Holland, Zealand, the United and the confederated Provinces. Which he accepted of, and also the Title of Excellency. All which severely displeased the Queen, and she made both him and the States sensible of

of her Anger, by her Letters to them, desiring the latter to develt *Leicester* of that absolute Authority they had devolved upon him. The States let the Queen know how much they were grieved for having incurred her Displeasure by having devolved that Authority upon the Earl, without her Privity, and desired her to be pacifyed, considering the necessity they were in so to do.

Upon these Letters and those of *Leicester's*, that were written with all the Submission, Respect, and Repentance imaginable, the Queen was reconciled and satisfied. But *Leicester's* Arbitrary way of Government, imposing new Customs upon Merchandizes, and introducing Martial Laws, quickly raised an Aversion to him in the People.

His first Warlike Exploit was the undertaking to Relieve *Grave*, a Town in *Brabant*, then besieged by the Prince of *Parma*: but notwithstanding all the great Efforts of the English, the Town was at length taken, through the Cowardice of the Gouvernour, who was thereupon executed.

After which, the Prince of *Parma* laid Siege unto *Venlo* in *Gelderland*, where one *Roger Williams* a Welshman, performed great Service, yet the Spaniards took that Town also, while the Earl of *Leicester* was beating the Spaniard out of the *Beton*, a River Island lying

lying between the Rhine and the Waul, and near the Tolnus, built a strong Sconce. After which, the Lord Willoughby, Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, cut off the Enemies Convoys, and took away their Provisions. And Sir Philip Sidney, with Maurice the Prince of Orange's Son, took in Axil a Town in Flanders; and Doesburgh was likewise besieged, and taken by the Earl of Leicester. But in a Rencounter before Zutphen, was the Renowned Sir Philip Sidney slain, being the greatest Ornament of the Age he lived in: he was honoured with an Epitaph by the King of Scotland, and both Universities celebrated his Memory with Elegies, and his Funerals were solemniz'd with great Ceremony, in St. Paul's Church in London. The Earl of Leicester laid siege to Zutphen, but the Winter Season being far advanced, he was forced to quit the farther Prosecution of it, leaving it only blocked up, and returned to the Hague, where the States entertained him with Complaints of his Conduct, and the ill Circumstances he had thereby brought them into; whereupon, he took away the Jurisdiction of the States Council, and Presidents of the Provinces, and then returned into England.

About this time was concluded the League of strict Amity between the Queen
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of *England* and the King of *Scotland*; being chiefly designed for the maintenance of the Reformed Religion. Shortly after the Conclusion of which League, was discovered a new dangerous Conspiracy against the Queen; one *John Savage*, having been perswaded by some Popish Priests, that it was a meritorious Work, to take away the Lives of ex-communicated Princes. Hereupon was a Combination made of English Catholicks, and Correspondence held with the Queen of *Scots*, the Pope, the *Gueſſer*, the *Spaniard*, and the other Enemies of the Queen and the Protestant Religion; but was first discovered by one of the Plotters themselves, and confessed by the rest, both before and at their Executions: whereupon, long Debates and Consultations were held, what was to be done with the Queen of *Scots*: and at length those Voices prevailed, that were for the bringing her to her Tryal: insomuch, that the Queen was perswaded to sign a Patent for the constituting the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, the principal Officers of the Crown, the chief Nobility of the Kingdom, and the Privy Council her Commissioners, to hear and try that Queens Cause. But the Queen of *Scots* for some time, refused to plead as being an absolute Princeſſ, and therefore exempted from any Juris-

Jurisdiction : But at length consenting, she was charged with having been privy to all the fore-mentioned Conspiracies ; consenting to the Invasion of *England*, and the Queens Destruction by the confession of her Secretaries, and the rest of the Traitors, and which were confirmed by Letters of her own hand writing : And having little to say in her own Defence, the Commissioners pronounced Sentence against her in the Star Chamber. And, in a few days after, the Parliament being convened at *Westminster*, the Lords petitioned the Queen, that the Sentence against the Queen of *Scots* might be published : But the Queen made answer, That she could wish that that Sentence might deter the Queen of *Scots* from such like Contrivances for the future, and that some Expedient might be found out, for the saving her Life, and yet secure *England* and its Queen from further Attempts and Dangers of that kind. But both Houses replyed, That neither her Majesty, nor themselves, were safe, as long as the Queen of *Scots* was living, and pressed her so hard, that the Sentence might be put in Execution, that Commissioners were appointed to admonish her to prepare for Death, which News she received without any change of Countenance, or shew of

Passion. And having that Night made her Will, she with great Courage and Devotion, prepared her self to dye the next day, and was then accordingly beheaded, in the six and fortieh of her Age, and seventeenth Year of her Imprisonment in England.

But what most persuaded Queen Elizabeth to suffer the Sentence to be put in Execution, was the French and Scottish Ambassadour's finding their Sollicitation in the behalf of the Queen of Scots, to be to no purpose, the French Ambassador had hired and excited some Persons to kill Queen Elizabeth ; but being discovered both by the Confession of the Parties, and the French Ambassadour himself, and several Rumours spread abroad, that the Spanish Fleet was already arrived at Milford Haven , that the Scots were broken into England ; that the Duke of Guise was landed in Sussex, with a strong Army ; that Queen of Scots was escaped out of Prison, and levyed an armed Power ; that the Northern men had raised a Rebellion ; that there was a new Conspiracy to kill the Queen, and set the City of London on Fire ; nay, and that the Queen was dead. Insomuch that some Change being apprehended, the Queen was, after much Importunity, prevaild with to sign the Sentence of Death. And the Scots report

port, that one of the principal Perswaders was *Patrick Grey*, who was sent from the King of *Scots*, to perswade the Queen from putting his Mother to Death.

Queen Elizabeth was so grieved when she received the News of her Death, that she commanded her Counsellors from her presence, caused *Davison* to be cited in the Star-Chamber, and fined ten thousand pounds. She likewise sent one to pacify the King of *Scots*, assuring that it was done against her Meaning and Privity, giving him reasons why he should not break out into the Revenge he threatned, and signed an Instrument attested with the Great Seal, and with the Hands of all the Judges of *England*, that the Sentence against the Queen of *Scots*, could in no wise prejudice his Right to the Succession.

In the mean time, the Queen had supplied the King of *Navarr* and the Protestants of *France*, with a great sum of Money. And for a Diversion to the *Spaniard*, she sent Sir *Francis Drake* to the Coast of *Spain*, with four men of War, where he chased six Gallies in the Port of *Cales*, took, sunk, and burnt, above a hundred Ships, set upon their Forts, and compelled them to yield, took a vast rich Carrack called the *St. Philip*. *Thomas Cavendish*, with three ships, ravaged the

the *West-Indies* at the same time, took and pillaged nineteen great Ships, burnt and plundered a great number of the *Spanish* Towns, and then returned home; after having been the third, after *Magellan*, that had sailed round the World.

During these Successes of the *English*, the Officers of the Earl of *Leicester* had been employed, having proved Treacherous in several instances, the States accused the Earl to the Queen, who thereupon called him home, and he resigned the Government to the States, *Maurice of Nassaw*, Son to the Prince of *Orange*, succeeding in his room at the Age of Twenty Years, and the Lord *Willinghby* was made General of the *English* Forces in the *Low-Countries*, with Orders from the Queen to reduce the *English* Factions into obedience of the States, which he accordingly performed, with the help of Prince *Maurice*: and was in the Year 1588, which by the *German* Chronologers was presaged to be the Climacterical Year of the World; and indeed the Rumours of War, and the extraordinary preparations that the *Spaniards* were making for an Invasion of *England* by their Invincible Armada, seemed to justify their Predictions. At this time, there was a Treaty of Peace held near *Ottend*, between the *English* and *Spa-*

Spanish Commissioners, but designed by the Spaniards only to lull the English asleep, till their Navy was arrived upon the Coast of England. This *Invincible Armada* consisted of one hundred and thirty Ships, whereof Galleasses and Galleons seventy two, in which were nineteen Thousand two hundred and nine Souldiers; eight Thousand and fifty Marriners; two Thousand and eighty Gally Slaves; and two Thousand six hundred and thirty Pieces of great Canon. Twelve of their main ships being Christned with the Names of the Twelve Apostles; *Alphorozo Peroz de Gusman*, being made principal Commander thereof. Besides extraordinary Preparations were making in Flanders, and the Prince of Parma had orders to joyn them with fifty Thousand Men.

In the mean time, Queen Elizabeth, was preparing with all diligence, as good a Fleet as she could, making the Lord *Howard of Effingham* Admiral thereof, and Sir *Francis Drake* Vice Admiral. The Lord *Henry Seymour*, second Son to the Duke of Somerset, was appointed to lie upon the Coasts of the Low Countries, with forty English and Dutch ships, for the hind'ring the Prince of Parma's coming forth with his Forces. At home along the Coasts were disposed twenty

ty Thousand Men, and besides two Armies of the choicest and expertest Men were raised, the one under the Command of the Earl of *Leicester*, consisting of a Thousand Horse, and two and twenty Thousand Foot, which encamped at *Tilbury*, the Enemy being resolved to make their first Attack upon *London*; the other under the Conduct of the Lord *Hunsdon*, consisting of thirty four Thousand Foot, and two Thousand Horse, for the Guard of the Queens Person. A Council of War was likewise established of prudent and experienced Officers. All Sea Ports were likewise fortified and provided with all things necessary, trusty and prudent Persons put into all Offices of Trust, the most suspected Papists committed to custody, the King of *Scots* perswaded to declare in favour of the Queen, which he accordingly did with great Alacrity. And now at length, after several false Rumours and Alarums, the two Fleets meet and engage, and after several days Fight, the *Spaniards* were utterly defeated: Insomuch, that of one hundred thirty four Ships that set Sayl out of *Lisbon*, only fifty three returned into *Spain*: Of the four Galleasses of *Naples*, but one: of ninety one Gallions, and great Hulks from divers Provinces, only thirty three returned, fifty eight being lost.

Rebells Assasinating the Queen.



The Spanish Invasion in 1588.



The burning of Cadiz by the Earl of Essex.



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lost. In short the *Spaniards* lost in this *Expedition*, fourscore and one ships, thirteen thousand five hundred and odd *Souldiers*. Prisoners taken in *Ireland*, *Zealand*, and the *Low Countries*, were above two Thousand ; insomuch, that there was no Famous or Noble Family in all *Spain*, but what lost a Son, Brother, or Kinsman, in this Expedition.

During these Transactions at Sea, the Queen went in Person to *Tilbury*, to view the Army and Camp there, which she did with a Leaders Truncheon in her hand, and with such a Resolution, that it strangely animated the Churages of them all. And thus was that *Invincible Armado* utterly defeated, that so many Countries had been so many Years preparing, that had been sanctified and blessed by the Pope, with all the Superstitions of the Church of *Rome*, and though Pope *Sixtus Quintus* had likewise sent Cardinal *Allen*, an English Man, into the Low Countries, and renewed the Bulls and Declarations of his Predecessors, excommunicating the Queen, dethroning her, absolving her Subjects from all Allegiance, and publishing his *Croisado* in Print, as against Heathens and Infidels, giving plenary Indulgences to all that shculd offer their Assurance. For this extraordinary Victory, the Queen caused publick Thanksgivings to

be made to God throughout all *England*, affliting thereat her self with all Humility, Acknowledgment, and Ceremony imaginable. Her Majesty likewise rewarded those who had signalized themselves in this Occasion.

Shortly after this Success, dyed the great Earl of *Leicester*, of a Fever ; and the Prince of *Parma* for the regaining again some of the Honour the *Spaniards* had lost in this Expedition, undertook the siege of *Bergen-op-zoom* ; but that Place being garrison'd with English, he was beaten from before it, and forced to raise his Siege.

About this time the Earl of *Arundel* was brought to his Tryal, for conspiring with the Pope, against the Queen ; and was found guilty, and condemned by his Peers, but reprieved by the Queen. In the mean time, Sir *John Norris* and Sir *Francis Drake*, undertook an Expedition into *Portugal*, for the establishing *Don Antonio*, a natural Son of a King of that Realm, upon the Throne thereof ; but, though they joyned with the Earl of *Essex*, who was put to Sea, without the Queens Leave, and advanced to the Gates of *Lisbon*, yet they returned without having effected their Design.

About this time, the Popish Princes of *France* entred into a new Combination, for the extirpating the *Reformed Religion* of

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that Kingdom, calling this their *Association*, the *Holy League*. The Head of this *League* was the Duke of *Guise*, who finding his Party much the strongest, and being above measure extolled by the Catholicks of all *Parties*, it inspired him with the Vanity of aiming at the Crown for himself; which the King being sensible of, caused him to be put to Death, at the Assembly of *Blois*, in the midst of all his Hopes. Hereupon, extraordinary Combustions and Distractions followed; and at length, the King himself was most impiously murdered by a Monk; after which, the *Popish Faction* proclaimed the Cardinal of *Bouillon* King of *France*, but the King of *Navarr*, being the next *Heir*, proclaimed King at the same time by all true Subjects, and supplyed with Men and Money by Queen *Elizabeth*, he not only maintained his Cause against his Enemies, but vanquished them upon all Occasions. It was now, that the King of *Scots* contracted Marriage with *Ann* Daughter of the King of *Denmark*, with Queen *Elizabeth's* Consent; and which was afterwards consummated by him in *Norway*.

In the mean time, the Queen continued her Preparations against all Surprises of her Enemies; she likewise soon quashed and quieted the Commotions that were then in

Ireland, composed and reconciled the Differences that were amongst the States of the *Low-Countries*, took care to assist them against their Enemies; restrained Pyrates, and upon the Desire of the *French King*, sent the Earl of *Essex* with an Army to his Assistance, wherein the English performed extraordinary things; and Sir *Roger Williams*, in Honour to his Nation, sent a Challenge to the *Spaniards*, to encounter two hundred Pike-men of the *English*, and a hundred Musqueteers, with as many *Spaniards*, in open Field; for which and several other courageous Exploits, the French King highly extolled him in his Letters to the Queen. The King of *Poland* and Prince of *Moldavia*, being under ill Circumstances with the great *Turk*, implored *Queen Elizabeth's* Intercession in their behalf; which she readily granted, and obtained a Peace for them upon very advantagious Terms.

At this time, *Brian O Rorl*, an *Irish Potentate*, was convicted at *Westminster*, and hanged for High-Treason; as likewise one *Hacket*, with his Adherents, for their blasphemous Carriage and Expressions. A new Proclamation came out likewise against the Papists, and for the Preservation of the Church of *England*, as established. Sir *John Perrot* was likewise about this time tryed and

and condemned for Treason, but reprieved by the Queen. About this time, the Colledg of Dublin was constituted an University ; and then broke out some new Troubles in Scotland, through the Instigations of the Lord Bothwell, for which he was proclaimed a Traytor. In the mean time dyed the Prince of Parma, a Person of extraordinary Accomplishaments, and admired by his very Enemies. Just before whose Death, the Earl of Essex was recalled home out of France, after very great Performances, and having challenged the Gouvernour of Roan, one of the most considerable Lords of France, who thought it not safe to answer him. In the mean while Sir Walter Rawleigh was sent into America, with a considerable Fleet, for the intercepting the Spanish Navy, but receiving intelligence, that it would not come out that Year, he divided his Fleet to see what other Prizes they could get, and thereupon took a great Coraque, called *The Mother of God*, the Prize being valued at above an hundred and fifty thousand Pounds Sterling, besides what the Officers and Soldiers had pilfered for themselves.

At this time the French King being turned Catholick, and having by an Ambassadour acquainted Queen Elizabeth with the necessity there was so for him to do, the Queen

endeavoured to divert him from that resolution, and reduce him into the Bosom of the true Church; Writing to him in those very Terms. *Alas! what Grief, what Anxiety of Mind hath befallen me, since I heard this News? Was it possible that Worldly respects should make you lay aside the Fear of God? Could you think that he who hath hitherto upheld and kept you, would now at the last leave you? It is a dangerous thing to do Evil that Good may come thereof.* But I hope your Mind may alter. In the mean while I will pray for you, and beg of God, that the Hands of Esau may not hinder the Blessing of Jacob, To which that King replied, *That though he had done this of his own Person out of Necessity, yet he would never be wanting to those of the reformed Religion, but would take them into his special Care and Protection.*

About this time, was executed one Hacket, for endeavouring to persuade the Earl of Derby to take upon him the Title of England, in Right of Descent from a Daughter of King Henry the Seventh, which the Earl refused to do, and likewise dyed shortly after.

At this time broke out several fresh Rebellions in Ireland, which were suddenly suppressed through the Queens prudent Care and Conduct; as likewise several Questions were started about the Succession, some framing

ming a Right in the Earl of Essex, others in the *Infanta of Spain*; and Books were likewise printed in favour of their Titles, by the Catholick Party. During these Disputes, was born *Henry Prince of Scotland*, to whom the Queen was God-mother; and now the Papists renew their Attempts against the Queen's Life, having by a great Sum of Money persuaded one *Rederick Lopez*, a Jew, and Physician to the Queen, to Poison her; and had likewise engaged several *Portugals* in the same Design; but this Plot of theirs being discovered by intercepted Letters, and afterwards confirmed by their own Confessions, they were accordingly executed, as likewise one *Patrick Cullen* an *Irish Man*, who had been sent by the English Fugitives to kill the Queen.

Amongst other Expeditions and Voyages of the *English* into *America*, was that of *James Lancaster*, who returned home about this time, after having took nine and thirty *Spanish Ships*, and loaded fifteen more with the Wealth of an *Indian Caraque*.

About this time *William Russel* youngest Son of the Earl of Bedford, was sent Deputy into *Ireland*, in the room of Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, who was called home; and this new Deputy quickly brought the Re-

bells there to submission. There was likewise a new, but false rumour, spread abroad, that the *Spaniards* were equipping a Fleet for the invading of *England* again. At which time two Papists were executed for having designed the Death of the *Queen*. The King of *Scots* was now making Levies all over *Scotland*, for the joyning with *Queen Elizabeth*, and resisting the *Spaniards*. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* being now under some Disgrace at Court, undertook a Voyage to *Guyana*, and though he did considerable damage to the *Spaniard*, yet this Expedition was of little advantage to the *English* or himself. Sir *Francis Drake* and Sir *John Hawkins*, with several others, went again into *America*, but not meeting with the success they had promised themselves, they dyed, what of Grief, what of sickness, and the Fleet returned home without having done any great Exploits. During these Expeditions abroad, the Combustions in *Ireland* being grown to a considerable height, and those Rebels having craved the assistance of the King of *Spain*, Sir *John Norris* was sent over thither with new Forces to aid the Deputy.

The *Arch Duke* and *Cardinal of Austria* being now made Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, he unexpectedly attacqued and took in *Gales*. Whereupon the *Queen* sent

sent supplies of Money to the *French King*, and gave order for the immediate raising a choice Army, whereof she made the Earl of *Essex* General, and fitted out a Fleet under the Command of *Charles Howard*, Lord High Admiral of *England*: these Forces (amongst whom were several Volunteers of the Principal Nobility and Gentry) being put on Board the ships, they set Sail under the Conduct of the foresaid Lords, under Sir *Walter Rawlegh*, Sir *Francis Vere*, and other the Principal Commanders of the Realm, and arrived before *Cales*; and having before received intelligence that there lay at Anchor in that Haven, several Galleys, Men of War, and a number of Merchants, it was resolved in the Council of War, that they should be attacked. Wherenpon the Earl of *Essex* flung up his Hat for Joy. The *English* thereupon first engaged the *Spanish* Ships and Gallions, which they did with that Vehemence, that some were burnt by them, others by the *Spaniards* themselves, but the Galleys made their escape by creeping along the shoar, When the Sea engagement was at an end, the Earl of *Essex* landed with eight hundred Souldiers at *Puntal*, about a League from the Town of *Cales*, and the *Spanish* Forces that was there abouts, being drawn up between the Town and

and them, with design to have intercepted them, the *English* attacqued them with that fury, that they put them to rout, but upon consideration, they thought fit to make a feigned Retreat, that the Fugitives might rally and joyn the Troops of *Cales*, which such a Stratagem was hoped might entice out of the Town. Which succeeding accordingly, they fell upon them again with that English Fury and Courage, that great numbers of them ware slain, and the rest were forced to take refuge in the Town, where the English quickly overtook them; for the Gate being broke by Sir *Francis Vere*, and other parts of the Town scaled by the *English*, insomuch, that that wealthy Town was taken by Assault, and the Castle upon Condition, that the Inhabitants might depart with Cloaths on their Back, the rest left for Plunder; the Castle being to be redeemed for five hundred and four-score thousand Duckets; forty of the Principal Citizens being sent Hostages for the payment into *England*, a vast quantity of Money and Ammunition being found in the Town. The *Spaniards* likewise proffered Sir *Walter Rawleigh* two Millions of Duckets to exempt their ships from firing, which he would not hearken to; saying, That he was sent to destroy ships, not to dismiss them upon

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Composition. And it was generally calculated and acknowledged by all People, that the *Spaniard* was damnified by this Expedition, twenty Millions of Duckets. The Fleet being returned home after this Glorious Victory, the Queen made Sir *Francis Vere* Governour of the *Briel*, and rewarded all the rest according to their Deserts.

The *Spaniard* in the mean time, to repair the Honour he had lost at *Cales*, set forth a new great Fleet for the Invasion of *England* and *Ireland*, but were most of them cast away by Storm, before the News of their fitting out came into *England*.

In the mean while, the Queen fortifi'd her Ports, and provided her self against any farther Attempts of that kind. She likewise entred into a League Offensive and Defensive, with the French King, hearing that the *Spaniards* were preparing a new Navy against *Ireland*, Whereupon, the Queen caused a considerable Fleet, under the Command of the Earl of *Essex*, to put forth to the Coast of *Spain*. After they had taken and plundered some Towns, and likewise, made a Prize of some of their *India* Ships, they returned home, but not with all the Success they had promised themselves at their setting out, by reason of the contrary Winds and Tempests they had met with in

in their Voyage. *Essex*, at his coming to Court, was something disgusted, to find that some of his Competitors to the Queens Favours, had been raised to new Honours, Dignities, and Places during his Absence ; but was something pacified by the Queens creating him Earl Marshal of England. But, during these Transactions, the *English* did extraordinary Performances in *France*, in behalf of that King, which he acknowledged in his Letters to the Queen ; and craved farther Assistance from her Majesty, upon the *Spaniard's* having gained some Advantage over him, which was accordingly granted. But the *French*, a while after, upon the Instigation of the Pope, concluded Peace with *Spain*, notwithstanding the Instances that were made to him by the Queen and the States General, to the contrary. Hereupon followed a Consultation, whether a Treaty of Peace was to be held with the *Spaniard* ; which being opposed by the Earl of *Essex*, was laid aside for soime time ; but then again revived, through the Mediation of the *French*, and the Commissioners met accordingly at *Bulloign* ; but upon Dispute of Precedency, was broken off altogether.

In

In the mean time, *Tir-Oen* breaking out into open Rebellion in *Ireland*, and having gained a greater Victory of the *English* than the *Irish* had ever done before, after some debate, the Earl of *Essex* was sent thither, with ample Authority ; but not meeting with that Success he had promised, and having Intelligence, that his Conduct was become suspected at Conrt, he returns into *England* without the Queens Permission ; whereupon, he was committed to Custody, and brought to a private Tryal ; but, upon his Submission and Repentance, was again set at Liberty : yet, being reproached with pusillanimity by some of his Cabal, he turned Male-Content, used all means to gain the Peoples Love, resolves to sieze on their Queen ; but being disappointed, he retired into the City, endeavouring to engage the Citizens on his side ; which not being able to effect, he yielded himself up at length to the Lord Admiral, and was sent to the Tower, with his great Friend, the Earl of *Southampton* ; both whom, being brought to their Tryal, were found guilty by their Peers, and *Essex* accordingly beheaded : but the Earl of *Southampton*, the Queen was graciously pleased to reprieve. But others of his Adherents, as Sir *Charles Dorves*, Sir *Christopher Blunt*, one *Cuffe* and *Merrick* suffered

fered likewise Death ; the two former being beheaded, and the two latter executed at *Tyburn*.

In the mean time, happened the famous Battle of *Newport*, under the Conduct of Prince Maurice of Nassau, where the Dutch gained a great Victory by the English Valour, who were led by Sir Francis Vere, and his Brother Horatio ; they slew nine thousand of the Spaniards, the English both but fifteen hundred, had eight hundred slain and mortally wounded, eight Captains killed, every man of the rest hurt.

During these Occurrences, dyed Philip King of Spain, and the Earl of Cumberland returned home from an Expedition he had undertook against the Spaniard ; wherein he did great Dammage to them, but gained little profit to himself. About this time was executed one Edward Squire for attempting to Kill and Poyson the Queen, and some of her chief Ministers, having been excited thereunto by the Jesuits and Popish Priests. Shortly after which, was founded the Company of the East India Merchants, the Queen allowing them very large Privileges. Some time after, Sir Richard Levinson and Sir William Menson, with eight Men of War, and some smaller Ships, were sent out by the Queen to attempt something upon

upon the Spaniard, who a little before had sent considerable Forces to the Assistance of the Rebels in *Ireland*; who being joyned with them, made an Army of above 12000 men: and now, thinking themselves secure of Victory, as being double the number of the *English*, they resolved to fight, but were utterly defeated by the English, 1200 being slain, and most of the rest taken Prisoners, the *Spanish* General, with most of the Officers, being of the Number; and the other Spanish Commanders were forced to deliver up the Forts they held in that Kingdom, and depart; whereupon, *Tir-Oen*, and the rest of the Rebels, submitted themselves, without any Condition, to the Queen. Now though the Dutch had failed of the promised Assistance to *Levison* and *Monson*, yet they first attacked the Spanish Navy, to which, they did great Dammage; and at length, took an *Indian Carraque* of 1600 Tun, and worth a Million of Duckets; though it lay under the shelter of one of their Forts, and guarded by 11 Gallies; and returned home, having lost but 5 Men in their Voyage.

At this time, there happening some Dispute in *England*, between, the Jesuits and Secular Priests, the Queen, by Proclamation, commanded them to depart the Realm immediately.

mediately. She likewise interceeded with the French King, in Favour of some Princes of the Protestant Profession in *France*. And now in the Year 1602. the Queen finding the Infirmities of old Age coming upon her, having lived 69 Years, 6 Months, and 7 Days ; Reigned 44 Years, 4 Months, and 7 Days, she retired to *Richmond*, where she dyed, on the 24th day of *March*, being the last day of the Year, 1602. having a little before her Death, supplyed the States of *Geneva*, with a considerable Sum of Money, upon the notice she had of the Duke of *Savoy*'s practising against, and oppressing his Neighbours and Subjects of the *Reformed Religion*.



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